FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23, 1846. [NO. 1516.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

H. & E. J. LILLY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and have now on hand, Printed Lawns, Balzorines, Berages, Prints, Drapdete, plaid Linens, summer Cloths, Hats and Shoes, with a good assortment of other Goods suitable for the wholesale and retail trade, all of which they are disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on time.

June 16, 1846. 15-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
½ pipe pure French Brandy.
5 bbls. powdered and crush'd Sugar.
And for sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
June 15. 15-tf

JUST RECEIVED
AT LIBERTY POINT HOUSE.

BEST LONDON PORTER and SCOTCH ALE, in pint bottles.

Also, 1 cask LEMON SHRUB, and 1 dozen baskets CHAMPAIGN WINE, in pts. and qts., on commission.

Also, 75 boxes Fresh SARDINES.

JOS. BROOKSBANK.
June 13, 1846. 15-3w

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

IF not disposed of previously at private sale, I shall on the 24th inst. offer at auction at the Market House, three desirable lots of land situated on Haymount. One fronts on the Morganton road, immediately west of the residence of the late Maj. McLean, the two others are in the rear, adjoining Mrs Lane's and others, and in the vicinity of the celebrated Dogwood Springs. These are desirable lots for building summer residences, being beyond the miasma of low grounds, and at a convenient distance for business men.

One and two years time may be had if desired by the purchaser. For further information apply to JOHN H. COOK.

June 13, 1846. 15-2w

INSURANCE.

THE New York Life, Fire, Marine and Inland State Stock Insurance Company, with a Capital of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, all paid in and unimpaired by losses, and invested as follows:

In Stock of the State of New York,	$250,000
" Mortgages on productive Property,	140,000
" Cash,	110,000
	$500,000

JOHN K. TOWNSEND, Pres't.
HENRY R. MAYERS, Sec'y.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Actuary.

☞ The Subscribers have been appointed Agents of this Company, and are prepared to take risks at as low rates as any other good Company. Applications from any part of the State of North Carolina will meet with prompt attention.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, June 15, 1846. 15tf

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

Hast thou a friend for whom thou fond emotions cherish,
Secure the shadow, ere the substance perish.

HUMPHREY & Co.,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, that they purpose remaining in this place a short time, in order to give to all an opportunity of procuring correct likenesses of themselves and friends in their superior style.

Being connected with several of the most successful Daguerreotype establishments in the State of New York, they have advantages, enjoyed by but few artists.

Portraits taken in a superior and greatly improved style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will affect them in the least.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art.

Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information enquire at their room. Also, in Wilmington, N. C. Front Street, adjoining Doct. Ware's room, immediately opposite the Chronicle office.

S. D. HUMPHREY.
J. L. BRYAN.
June 9. 15-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

ONE or two young gentlemen, desirous of making DENTISTRY their profession, can now avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. Dr. BAIRD, feeling himself highly capable of giving instructions in the various branches of Dentistry, and on the Anatomy of those parts connected with the Dental organs. His library consists of works on Anatomy, Pathology, Therapeutics, and others, embracing the latest discoveries in Science, and the most recent improvements in the Mechanical department. For further particulars, address (post paid)

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Raleigh, N. C.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

THOSE Dentists in want of Artificial Teeth, can be supplied with various shades, shapes, and sizes, (of Stockton's Manufactory, Philadelphia.) The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a full assortment, and will dispose of any quantity of them on moderate terms, by addressing (post paid) to

J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,
Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., June 15, 1846. 15-8w

CAMPHINE LAMPS.

B. MURPHY & CO., No. 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, N. C. and surrounding country, that they are extensively engaged in manufacturing Lamps for burning Spirits of Turpentine, and they feel warranted in saying, that for half the money these Lamps will give double the light of any Oil or Lard Lamp. Each Lamp warranted to burn well.

☞ Read the following from the Washington correspondence of the Public Ledger, Philadelphia:

"B. Murphy & Co., 191 North 2d st., Philadelphia, exhibit a very superior Camphine Lamp of their latest improvement, which has overcome every objection heretofore urged against the Camphine Lamp. This Lamp is well adapted to halls, chambers, &c., and has been used for illuminating a part of the extensive halls of the National Fair."

These Lamps can be procured of T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, where all in want are invited to call.

June 13, 1846. 15-3m

GIESE & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seed, Lumber, Iron, &c. &c.,

No. 48 Commerce street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.

☞ G. & Son will receive and sell all kinds of Country Produce, and make liberal advances on consignments when required, and prompt remittances when sales are effected.

June 13, 1846. 15-20w

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, at June Term 1846, of Cumberland Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, obtained Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Duncan Munroe, deceased. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having accounts and demands against it, are notified to present them within the time limited by Act of Assembly, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Further Notice.

THE perishable Property of the Estate will be offered at public sale, at Elliot's Mills on Lower Little River, on Saturday the 25th of July next. Terms, six months' credit, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

THOMAS MUNROE.
Cumberland county, June 13, 1846. 15-4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of Administration on the estate of James Foster, dec'd, at June term of Cumberland County Court, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment of the same, and those having claims against said estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.
June 13, 1846.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on Friday, the 10th of July, all the personal property of James Foster, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, a large lot of Marble, suitable for tomb stones, monuments, &c., together with tools for lettering stones. Terms, six months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES BANKS, Administrator.

P. S. The sale of the above Marble from the Marble Factory will afford a prime opportunity for any one wishing to embark in the business in this place. All who have stones lettered will please call for them.

June 13, 1846. 15-ts

Buffalo Spring,

IN THE COUNTY OF MECKLENBURG,
EIGHT MILES WEST OF CLARKSVILLE.

THIS establishment is now open for the reception of company, under the exclusive management of the subscriber, who is providing for a large number of visiters. His improvements are sufficient for the comfortable accommodation of three hundred and fifty or four hundred persons, and all his arrangements are upon a corresponding scale. His music are as good as any in the State.

Having lived fifteen years at Buffalo Spring, and observed the effects of the water in almost every disease 'that flesh is heir to,' I can speak confidently of its efficacy in many complaints. In dyspepsia, diseases of the liver, diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys, with every affection dependant on a vitiated or deranged condition of the biliary organs, as bilious fever, ague and fever, &c., the water is peculiarly efficacious; rarely failing to afford relief in any of them—in ague and fever, never. I have witnessed the cure of hundreds of cases, without ever knowing it fail in a single instance; and if any one will bring an ague and fever to Buffalo that the water will not cure, he shall pay nothing for his board. The subjoined statements of Drs. Harris and Venable, gentlemen of distinction in their profession, and well acquainted with the properties and effects of the Buffalo waters, are referred to as evidence of the estimation placed upon the water by those best qualified to judge of its value.

HAVING practiced medicine in the neighborhood of the Buffalo Mineral Springs, for the last nineteen years, I have had frequent opportunities of testing the efficacy of the water in many diseases. As a tonic and diuretic, it is not far, it at all, surpassed by any water in the U. States. Its action on the kidneys is prompt and powerful; it is surodific and slightly aperient. These medical properties combined, render it useful in all dropsical affections, visceral obstructions, particularly of the liver and spleen, cutaneous diseases, dyspepsia, convalescence from fever, derangement of secreting organs, intermittent fever, and female complaints. In all chronic diseases in which the digestive organs are implicated, as cause or effect, this water acts with the happiest results. In fever and ague and protracted remittent fever, it rarely, if ever, fails to afford permanent relief.

Viewed with reference to its peculiar action on the kidneys, it may be regarded as a powerful remedy in all the chronic diseases of those organs, as likewise those of the bladder and its appendages. As a remedy in chronic female complaints, it is no less worthy of public confidence; and I will here remark, that long experience has taught me, that, in the catalogue of human ills, there is no class of diseases more harrassing to the patient or more perplexing to the Physician, than these obstinate and painful affections. The important organ peculiar to the sex, when in a state of derangement, exerts an influence which, if not timely arrested by proper treatment, involves, very often in one common ruin, both the mind and the body of the helpless sufferer. It is needless here, to enumerate these diseases—suffice it to say, that there is scarcely one, depending on a functional derangement or lision of the organ referred to, that is not, either permanently cured, or mitigated by the use of this water for a month or two. The determination of fluids to the region of the pelvis consequent on its use renders it a prompt, mild and efficient emmenagogue remedy in youthful females. Its powers are equally conspicuous in removing those diseases of the other sex, acquired by habits of dissipation and debauchery. The first effect produced on strangers by drinking the water is a slight giddiness of the head, which soon passes off, and is followed by an increase of appetite, a healthful glow on the surface, exhileration of spirits, and a pleasing consciousness of new life and vigor infused into every organ of the body.

S. H. HARRIS.
Clarksville, Va., 1st June, 1846.

I have, for several years, been attending to the effects of the Waters of the Buffalo Mineral Spring, and can readily subscribe to the above recommendation—and in addition, remark, that after having noticed the effects of most of the tonic waters of the United States, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it altogether the safest

P. C. VENABLE.
June 1st, 1846.

From Ridgeway, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, a Stage runs to Clarksville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning to Ridgeway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At Clarksville, comfortable carriages are always in readiness to convey passengers to the Spring. Ben Brown, a trusty man, has provided himself with a good carriage and safe horses, for the especial purpose of accommodation to passengers to and from the Spring, so that no difficulty need be apprehended.

DAVID SHELTON, Proprietor.
June 9, 1846. 15-4w

FOR SALE,

24 HHDS. PRIME CUBA MOLASSES,
31 bags do. Rio COFFEE.
30 casks Fresh Thomaston LIME.
JOHN D. CAMERON.
June 8. 14-tf

$15 REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension and delivery to me, or securing my man JERRY in Jail, so that I get him; who ran away from me on the 2d ult. Said Negro I bought from Arch'd McKeller and M. Murchison, on 5th May last. He formerly belonged to Judge Pearson, and acted as a waiting-man, and was sold to E. Gaither, of Mocksville, Davie county. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well built, his clothing is a cloth coat, gray pants, and white hat, aged about 19 or 20 years. Stammers in conversation a little. I think he will endeavor to go back and lurk about some of the above named places.

JAMES ANDRES.
Bladen county, June 7, 1846. 15-3w

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 21st of February 1845, by Wm. L. Gilmore, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of July, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hay Mount, on the South side of Hay Street continued, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas C. Blake. Also, one NEGRO BOY named Sam, about 20 years of age; and another boy named WASHINGTON, aged about 15 years.

Terms of sale, approved notes at Bank, at 90 days.

HENRY BRANSON, Trustee.
June 1, 1846. 13-ts

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

CALDWELL INSTITUTE.

THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 8th July. The members of the Faculty are—

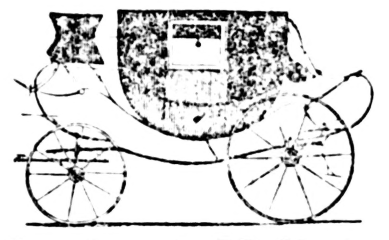
Rev. ALEXANDER WILSON, D. D., President, and Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

RALPH H. GRAVES, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. JOHN A. BINGHAM, Professor of Latin Language and Literature.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
Hillsborough, N. C., June 2. 14-4w

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
FOR JUNE, 1846.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

$30,000!!!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,
Class 25 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 27, 1846.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
May 22, 1846. 16-tdp

Worms, Worms!

COMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE for the certain destruction of Worms. This much celebrated article is now for sale in this place by S. J. Hinsdale. The numerous lives that have been saved by this article, is a sufficient guarantee that every mother should keep it in her house. The public have been grossly deceived of late, by certain other preparations got up in imitation of this. They must consider it a great blessing that they have now within their reach the only genuine preparation, which is certain to destroy any quantity of worms a child may have. It is useless to accompany this with any certificate, the article is well known without.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

East India Hair Dye,

COLORS the hair and not the skin. This is the only genuine preparation, that will color the hair without injuring the skin. It will, used according to direction, color the harshest red or gray hair the most beautiful brown or black, according to the length of time which it is applied. Be careful and not purchase other articles of the same name, unless you wish to throw away your money. Full directions accompanying each bottle.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co., 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co., Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co., Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
May 25. 12-tf

200 BUSHELS OF CORN.
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
June 9. 13tf

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:

A curious scene occurred in the House a few days ago, on a bill to provide for the appointment of the 7 or 800 clerks &c. in the Departments, from the several States, in proportion to their representation in Congress, and for changing them every four years. The Locos had the affair all to themselves. One of them moved that the Members have the recommending of the Clerks; another, that the members shall make the appointments. Another, that the change be made every two years. Another, that as the spoils were not sufficient to satisfy all the applicants, the change be made every six months. A whig moved that the officers be appointed in equal numbers from the two political parties; to which a Loco at once added, "provided we have a Whig President." Mr Douglass argued that the bill was absurd and totally impracticable. Mr. Rathbun, the author of the bill, retorted with great severity, and denounced the public officers about Washington as generally a set of wretches, useless and degraded vermin, base scum, who came there, as to a great pauper house, to be fed and clothed and do nothing. Mr. Douglass thought that a member who had *his own son* in a menial office about the Capitol, should not indulge in such language. Mr. Rathbun admitted that his son, who was of age, had come there, eight months ago, and had got one month's employment from the House, since which he had been out of employment. Mr. Sawyer, (the queer old gentleman from Ohio,) made a long speech, amidst roars of laughter. He openly avowed that he held to the doctrine that "*to the victors belonged the spoils.*" He practised on that doctrine in his public and private life. It was a *cardinal democratic principle*. There were 730 clerks in office, of whom 235 were Whigs. The administration had only turned out 128 of the Whigs. He had all the names. His friends in Ohio had asked him to get places for them; but he was obliged to tell them "there are no places for you." They replied with great astonishment "What, not places? You say there are two hundred and thirty Whigs in place?" "Yes." "Well, and can't you get them out?" "No." Mr. S. said he had asked the President to turn some of these Whigs out, and put in men from his own district. He had brought none with him, but he had found one here before him, [laughter,] and a united effort had been made by the Democrats from Ohio to get appointments for their friends; and so there had been from the Democrats of other States; but they were all turned away with this answer, "The Executive has no place to give." Mr. S. had proposed to turn out men who had been here from forty down to ten years; he had proved that they were Whigs, and it was not denied; he had asked that they might be turned off to make places for Democrats—for he held the doctrine that the Democrats were entitled to have them: but though he had tried to get this done, and some of his colleagues had tried the same thing, it had been all in vain. Well, what was the result of all this? While they were thus interceding and asking for what they had a right to expect, fair promises were made that these applicants should be appointed soon. Some of them stayed here on such promises a month, two months, and some of them six months, till they had spent all their money. [Much laughter.] And what next? Why then these men called on him, as their Representative——[Here the merriment became uproarious, and for some time it was impossible to hear a word that Mr. S. said, though from his gestures he appeared to be speaking.] They called on him as their Representative, and, as he had not got them any place, though they had a right to expect it from the President, he had to put his hand in his pocket [roars] and pay their way home. [Here the uproar was renewed. Voices: "He is telling all." "D—n the old fellow, he is letting all out." "This is rich."] Nor was he alone in this. There was scarce a Democratic member here who had not had something of the same experience. [Oh, oh!] And, what was more, he had heard of some of his Whig friends, who complained that they had the same thing to do. [Laughter on the other side of the House.]

AMY DARDEN'S HORSE.—Our readers have doubtless heard of the very celebrated case of Amy Darden of Edgecombe County, N. C. who had a petition before Congress for many years in succession praying payment for her horse which was either killed or taken or lost, in the public service during the Revolutionary war. Her importunities finally prevailed over Congress, and her claim was paid near half a century after the loss occurred, and after its consideration had probably cost the country the value of a thousand horses. In the mean time "as old as Amy Darden's horse" became a proverb in the land.

We are reminded of this by the following case of Samuel Enochs' mare, which is reported in the House proceedings a few days ago:—

"The bill to pay Samuel D. Enochs for a mare, which ran off while in the public service many years ago, and has never since been heard of, was read the third time. [Much merriment on the reading of the bill.]

"Mr. McConnell moved that it be laid on the table.

"Many voices: "Oh no. Let us pay for the mare that ran off and has never been heard of."

After a speech in favor of the bill by Mr. Daniel of N. C. (Chairman of the Committee of Claims,) the House, probably recollecting the cost of Amy's horse, wisely passed the bill to pay for Enochs' mare.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA ENTITLED TO BOUNTY LANDS.—The Hon. Mr. Stephens of Georgia has published a list of those revolutionary soldiers in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, whose bounty lands have never yet been claimed. The following is the North Carolina list. In case of the death of any of the persons, their descendants are entitled to the land.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Officers.—Lieut. Thomas Clark, Capt Micajah Lewis, Lieut. Jesse Sleed.

Privates.—Gideon Aikens, Samuel Baxter, Jos. Brown, John Bailey, Wm Bryant, Chas. Bright, Layman Barks, Giles Bowers, Dempsey Bryan, David Chester, Levi Colter, Wm. Cole, John Camper, Isaac Clark, Philip Dean, John Etherage, Abraham Fowler, James Faulks, John Graham, Joseph Gurley, Samuel Gamer, John Gill, William Griffin, Peter Hudsock, Richard Hardwick, Joshua Harvey, James Hukins, Fountain Jourdan, Josiah Jones, Edward King, Francis Larho, John Leach, Isaac Lewis, Bennett Morgan, Soloman Middleton, Daniel McFater, Morris Moran, Roger McCraw, Arthur McDonald, Wm. McIntere, Philip Mason, Henry Miller, Nehemiah Pravey, John Platt, Wm. Pofford, Wm. Paice, Richard Roberts, Cornelius Ryan, John Simpson, Robert Seaver, James Sisk, John Stringer, John Shepard, Samuel Simpson, David Sweat, Sampson Sykes, Wm. Thomas, Anthony Toney, Dempsey Underdoo, Levi Wiggins, Benjamin White, John Wells, Lott Watson, John Ward.

The Old School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has refused, by a vote of 119 to 34, to meddle with the subject of Slavery.

MEXICAN SILVER DOLLARS AT A DISCOUNT.—An old lady in New York refused to receive in change a Mexican Dollar, because, as she said, "we've got into a war with the Mexicans, and their money won't be good for nothing now." She took a shin plaster dollar in preference.

FROM THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

COMMENCEMENT AT FLORAL COLLEGE.

It is gratifying to the friends of learning to observe the increased interest which is daily felt in the cause of female education, within the limits of our State. And every institution for the education of young ladies, which is conducted in a manner worthy it's end, and which is calculated to do good, should be cherished as a foster child, by the friends of intellectual improvement throughout the State. With a view of keeping up an interest in the subject, and of acquainting your readers with a very respectable female institution of which many of them, I am convinced, know but little, if they have even heard of it, I propose to give a brief sketch of Floral College. In doing so I mean no disparagement to other institutions of a similar kind, but rather to stimulate them to increased activity in their noble enterprise; for any one who will travel through our State must be convinced that there is sufficient material and ample means, if there was the willing mind, to support all the schools now in operation and many more.

Floral College is situated in the southwest part of Robeson county, thirty-five miles from Fayetteville, in the midst of a fertile and highly cultivated country, which is inhabited by an intelligent, hospitable and moral people. It is owned by a company of enterprising gentlemen in Robeson and some of the adjoining counties, who formed themselves into a company and obtained a charter from the Legislature, and commenced their school in 1841. This institution like most others of a like kind, had, in its infancy many difficulties to contend with, and it's very existence was at one time almost despaired of, but through the persevering energies of the trustees, the abilities of the worthy principal and his assistants, it has acquired a reputation which leaves no room to doubt its ultimate success. It is under the care of the Rev. Mr. McIntosh, who is aided in the duties of instruction by his lady and other competent assistants. During the session which has just closed, there have been ninety pupils connected with the school—eighty-five of whom were present at the examination. The annual examination was held yesterday and to-day in the presence of a large and intelligent audience. It would make this communication too long to attempt to give any thing like a detail of the very interesting proceedings of the two days. Suffice it to say, that classes of young ladies were examined on all the branches of knowledge which are deemed essential to a finished female education. And that the manner of the examination seemed to give entire satisfaction to the trustees, as well as to parents and guardians. And gave convincing proof of the abilities and industry of the several instructors, and of the attention and proficiency of the pupils. After the examination closed this evening thirteen young ladies, who had completed the prescribed course of studies, presented themselves to receive the honors of the college.—In the absence of the president the diplomas were given by Mr. Gilchrist, prefaced by an appropriate address from that gentleman. After which the class was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, at the earnest solicitation of the trustees.

This is the third annual commencement. About thirty have received the honors of the institution since its foundation, as the reward of their long toils in the field of science, and a perpetual memorial of a liberal education. The institution is an honor to its founders; may it long live and flourish and continue to receive that liberal patronage which every institution of the kind so richly deserves.

A.

Floral College, May 28, 1846.

Not so.—From the bombastic, braggadocia accounts which the "Standard" has at different times given of the unrivaled triumphs which Mr. Shepard had made in the East, during his late campaign in that section of the State, one would be led to suppose that he had made great inroads upon the Whig party there, particularly in the Counties of Washington and Hyde. We saw a gentleman, a few days since, from Hyde, and he assured us that there is not the least foundation for any such statement, so far as that County is concerned; —but, on the contrary, in the Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Hyde and Beaufort, "the Locos have not the material, *green* enough, out of which to manufacture opposition to Mr. Carter, the Whig candidate." So much for that bag of wind of the "Standard's."—*Register.*

The citizens of Virginia have contributed more than $10,000 for the benefit of the children of the late John Hampden Pleasants. Liberal contributions have also been made from other quarters.

Ninety trains of cars leave Boston every day to twenty-five different stations—about one every ten minutes for sixteen and a half hours each day—Sundays excepted, of course.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL SCOTT.—*Audi Alteram Partem.*

Having very frankly expressed our opinion of General Scott's first letter to the President of the United States, we deem it nothing but just to publish what is said in his defence by persons on the spot having the best facilities of observation and means of judging.

The annexed extract of a letter from "Potomac" to the Baltimore Patriot may perhaps furnish the true reason for what at the first glance seemed inexplicable in Gen. Scott's conduct.

We know that there is a large party in Congress who would make any sacrifice of the country's interests to attain certain political ends. We know, too, that their chief end is to secure the succession to the Presidency to some member of the Loco Foco family. In addition to this, we know that these men naturally have influence with the President. We say "naturally," because they belong to the same party, and because it is to them that the President looks for that support which will make his term of office comfortable, and sustain the policy of his administration. While we acknowledge that two wrongs cannot make a right, and frankly confess that admitting "Potomac's" statements to be true, Mr. Polk's conduct does not *justify* Gen. Scott, we nevertheless contend that it furnishes some *excuse* for it. General Scott is a man subject to man's frailties, and we at a distance have no means of knowing the provocations he received or the means which were adopted to chafe and to irritate him into some act which would redound to his own injury, and place obstacles in his path to that office which some persons are so dreadfully afraid he will reach:

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1846.

I will tell you how that matter was between Mr. Polk, Gov. Marcy and General Scott, which has caused so great a sensation:

When Mr. Polk sent for General Scott, about the 13th ultimo, and made known the wish that he should take command of the army to be sent against Mexico, he was sincere, Gov. Marcy was sincere, and General Scott was both proud and grateful. Out came the official announcement that General Scott would probably take command of the army.

This set the leaders of the party at the other end of the Avenue on fire. Many of them repaired to the White House and remonstrated with Mr. Polk against putting General Scott in that conspicuous place, from which he might step into the Presidential chair without an effort. Mr. Polk saw at a glance the false move, the moment it was pointed out to him! But what was he to do? He had already informed General Scott that he desired him to take command of the army. Here was a dilemma! What was to be done? Ah, that shrewd old lawyer, Gov. Marcy, was not at a loss for an expedient! He had been an *Albany regency man* too long not to know how to manage a difficult matter adroitly. His masterly advice to his editor, when a candidate himself for Governor of New York—to keep prominently in view his military services, while the charge about mending the breeches at the State's expense was to be placed in the back ground, if mentioned at all, was not forgotten. No indeed. The fact was remembered too that the request made by the President of General Scott was verbal and not in *writing*. What then? Why, General Scott must be badgered, provoked, incensed into the commission of some impulsive act *in writing* which would enable Mr. Polk to change his purpose, and give the command of the army to somebody else. And so, Governor Marcy, artful, wily man, shrugged his shoulders, winked and looked knowingly at General Scott, and then with a cunning hint—for all the world one cannot help thinking in this connection how *Iago* tempted *Othello* on—gave the General to understand that in certain high quarters his tardy course of movement found no favor and was the subject of animadversion, or something of that sort! The artful taunt had the desired effect! The indignant General could not bear this, and, under the excitement which it was evidently calculated to produce, repaired to his room and wrote the unfortunate letter to Governor Marcy of the 21st May! This sent, the deed was done!—General Scott was entrapped. Gov. Marcy chuckled, and the President cooly requested the brave General to remain at Washington! So runs the account upon good authority—and I for one believe it. What schemes are playing out for the Presidency! Was not the administration at the bottom of the movement that added a clause to the supplementary war bill, placing the power in the hands of Mr. Polk of discharging both General Scott and General Gaines from the army at the end of the Mexican war?

Can it be Possible?—The "Milton Chronicle" says that Mr. Shepard closed his Speech in that County by a laudation of the Sub Treasury, and a bitter denunciation of State Banks. He said that "all Bank Officers are fit subjects for the gallows."

We repeat the question—Can it be possible that any man, in his sober senses, could have made this declaration? We would rather suppose our friend of the "Chronicle" mistaken, than that Mr. S. could have been so lost to all sense of propriety, as to hazard such a libel upon as pure a class of men as lives.—*Register.*

Eight or ten Gold Mines are now successfully worked in this county. Some of these have been worked for more than twelve months, and have been a source of considerable profit to their owners. Others have been recently discovered, and give very flattering prospects. Many of our farmers have turned their attention to that business; and are making very fair profits. We are of the opinion, that this County will ere long become a rich mining region.—*Randolph Herald.*

PROTECTION.—The effect of that protection which has led our people to manufacture some of the goods required for their own consumption, was demonstrated at the National Fair in Washington by a comparison of the British cotton goods of 1813 with the home manufacture of 1846. Mr. Robert Rogerson of Boston sent a sample of British cotton goods which sold in that city in 1813 for 85 cents a yard, and along with it a much better article made at the Great Falls Mills in New Hampshire, at 7½ cents a yard!

In 1770 (says the Nat. Int.) there was only one cotton mill in the United States. This mill was erected by Messrs. Slater & Brown in Providence, and contained only 70 spindles. In 1805 there were 8 or 10 mills, containing 4,500 spindles. In 1806 and 1807 and during the war there was a rapid increase in manufacturing business, caused by restrictions on importations. At the close of the war in 1815 the number of spindles was 130,000; in 1825 they had increased to 800,000; in 1835 to 1,750,000, employing 50,000 looms; and in 1840 to 2,184,631. It is stated that in 1770 there were about 5,000 bales of cotton *imported* into the United States, (then colonies.) Last year we exported 872,905,996 lbs. of cotton, and consumed 60,000,000 lbs. at home. The number of hands employed in the manufacture of cotton was in 1840 72,119, last year it was estimated at 100,000. It appeared to be necessary to state these brief statistics in order that we might place the question of protection or no protection before the great divisions of our people, who are interested in its determination; we will leave that decision to be deduced from the answers to these questions. First, what would be the effect upon the *growers of cotton* by destroying the home market, which consumed last year 60,000,000 lbs. weight of their produce? Secondly, what would be the effect upon *agricultural interest* by converting 100,000 persons who are now *consumers* of grain into *raisers* of it? Thirdly and lastly, could it be advantageous to *any* class of the community to have the *capital invested in cotton factories*, at least $80,000,000, destroyed by rendering the manufacturing of cotton an unproductive business? These three questions comprehend the gist of the whole argument. The answers which every reflecting person will give to them solve the difficulty, if any really existed in the mind of such a person.

Death of the Bunker Hill Drummer.—The Revolutionary veteran, Rufus Kingsley, who was a drummer at the Bunker Hill battle, died at his residence in Harford, Susquehanna county, (Pa.) on the 26th of May last, in the 84th year of his age. Many of our readers will recollect the enthusiasm with which the old veteran, with his ancient drum, was hailed when presented to the audience at the great Clay mass meeting in the Park, in this village, where he gave us a touch of the music which awakened the American combatants on the morning of that memorable battle. It will also be remembered that his visit to the battle ground of Bunker Hill, at the great celebration, was very generally noticed at the time. The stirring note of his old drum will be heard no more, but a new song is on his lips, for he was a soldier of the Cross of Christ, as well as a soldier of the American Revolution. He was born in Windham, Connecticut, February 1, 1763, and entered the service as a drummer boy at the age of thirteen years, and continued till the close of the war. His amiable companion, with whom he had lived happily for sixty years, survived her husband but three days, and died on the 29th of May, nearly realizing the often expressed desire of both, that, as they had lived so long pleasantly together, they might be permitted to depart together.—*Ithaca Chronicle.*

A Coincidence.—The Frankfort Commonwealth remarks that, on the very day, the 9th of May, when Mr. Sevier in the Senate, and others out of it, anticipating some disaster to Gen. Taylor, were forestalling the defence of the Administration, by blaming him for not augmenting his forces by requisitions upon the Governors of the adjoining States,—on that very day, says the Commonwealth, "while Mr. Crittenden in the Senate was battling down the heartless insinuations and imputations against a brave soldier, the noble hero was charging with the bayonet and the sword against the enemies of his country, pressing the fire of his flying artillery into their ranks, silencing their batteries, and cutting to peices and routing their armies."

Wholesome Correction.—In the correspondence between Generals Taylor and Ampudia, the following language is used by 'Old Rough and Ready:'

"I take leave to state that I consider the tone of your communication highly exceptionable, where you stigmatize the movement of the army under my orders as 'marked with the seal of universal reprobation.' You must be aware that such language is not respectful in itself either to me or my government; and while I observe in my own correspondence the courtesy due to your high position, and to the magnitude of the interests with which we are respectively charged, I shall expect the same in return."

There is something really Washingtonian in the tone and language of the above quotation, a mild, gentle rebuke, that ought to carry with it entire correction. It is long since we have had such a long sword and such a short pen in the hand of a commanding General.

Sad Accident.—A young man, Edward Golston, son of Mr. J. Golston, of Chatham county, was drowned in Bear Creek, on Friday last. Mr. Golston and some others were bathing in the Creek, when it was very high. He swam out into the current, and, it is supposed, became frightened, and was carried down with it. His companions were unable to render him timely assistance.—*Randolph Herald.*

FUNDS FOR CARRYING ON THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of June 3, 1846, calling for information relative to the mode of raising funds for carrying on the war with Mexico.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., I communicate herewith estimates prepared by the War and Navy Departments, of the probable expenses of conducting the existing war with Mexico, during the remainder of the present and the whole of the next fiscal year. I communicate, also, a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, based upon these estimates, containing recommendations of measures for raising the additional means required. It is probable that the actual expenses incurred during the period specified may fall considerably below the estimates submitted, which are for a larger number of troops than have yet been called to the field. As a precautionary measure, however, against any possible deficiency, the estimates have been made at the largest amount which any state of the service may require.

It will be perceived from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that a considerable portion of the additional amount required may be raised by a modification of the rates of duty imposed by the existing tariff laws. The high duties at present levied on many articles totally exclude them from importation, whilst the quantity and amount of others which are imported are greatly diminished. By reducing these duties to a revenue standard, it is not doubted that a large amount of the articles on which they are imposed would be imported, and a corresponding amount of revenue be received at the treasury from this source. By imposing revenue duties on many articles now permitted to be imported free of duty, and by regulating the rates within the revenue standard upon others, a large additional revenue will be collected. Independently of the high considerations which induced me, in my annual message, to recommend a modification and reduction of the rates of duty imposed by the act of 1842 as being not only proper in reference to a state of peace, but just to all the great interests of the country, the necessity of such modification and reduction as a war measure must now be manifest. The country requires additional revenue for the prosecution of the war. It may be obtained, to a great extent, by reducing the prohibitory and highly protective duties imposed by the existing laws to revenue rates; by imposing revenue duties on the free list; and by modifying the rates of duty on other articles.

The modifications recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report in December last, were adapted to a state of peace, and the additional duties now suggested by him, are with a view strictly to raise revenue as a war measure. At the conclusion of the war these duties may and should be abolished, and reduced to lower rates.

It is not apprehended that the existing war with Mexico will materially affect our trade and commerce with the rest of the world. On the contrary, the reductions proposed would increase that trade, and augment the revenue derived from it.

When the country is in a state of war no contingency should be permitted to occur in which there would be a deficiency in the treasury, for the vigorous prosecution of the war; and to guard against such an event it is recommended that contingent authority be given to issue treasury notes, or to contract a loan for a limited amount, reimbursable at an early day. Should no occasion arise to exercise the power, still it may be important that the authority should exist should there be a necessity for it.

It is not deemed necessary to resort to direct taxes or excises—the measures recommended being deemed preferable as a means of increasing the revenue. It is hoped that the war with Mexico, if vigorously prosecuted, as is contemplated, may be of short duration. I shall be at all times ready to conclude an honorable peace, whenever the Mexican government shall manifest a like disposition. The existing war has been rendered necessary by the acts of Mexico; and whenever that power shall be ready to do us justice, we shall be prepared to sheathe the sword, and tender to her the olive branch of peace.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1846.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 15, 1846.

SIR: I have duly considered the resolution of the Senate, of the 3d of June, 1846, together with the estimates of the Secretary of the Navy, of the 9th instant, and of the Secretary of War of the 13th instant, submitted by you to this department, and respectfully report to you as follows:

It appears that the aggregate estimated expenditures of the War and Navy Departments for the fiscal years terminating on the 30th of June, 1846, and the 30th of June, 1847, amount to $23,952,904, over and above the estimates made by these departments in December last, and then submitted in my annual report to Congress. In that report it was supposed by this department, that upon the expenditures then estimated for a state of peace, there would remain on the 1st of July, 1847, a balance in the Treasury of $1,332,441 07. Deducting this balance from the excess of expenditures above estimates, by the War and Navy Departments, there would result a deficiency of $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that this deficiency will, from augmented receipts accrued and accruing for the fiscal years 1846 and 1847, be diminished four millions of dollars, which would reduce the deficit on the 1st of July, 1847, to $15,620,463.

It is ascertained by experience, that for the certain, prompt, and convenient payment of the public creditors, at all times and places throughout our extended territory, and the supply of the mint and branch mints for coinage, a sum of four millions of dollars, especially during a state of war, must remain on hand in the treasury, which would again raise the sum to be provided for before the 30th of June, 1847, to $19,620,463.

It is believed, however, that a sum equal to $5,534,057 of additional revenue may be produced by the modification of the tariff herein proposed—namely, to adopt, as a basis, the bill reducing the tariff reported by the Committee of Ways and Means to the House of Representatives on the 14th of April last, together with the augmented and additional duties now proposed and enumerated in schedule A. This change of the bill reported by the committee, omitting the fourth section, would make an addition to the revenue to be produced by that bill, of $4,034,057.

After a very careful examination of the additional data which it has been in my power to obtain since the month of February last, it is my conviction that the bill of the committee will produce a net revenue of at least twenty-six millions of dollars. If to this be added the additional duties proposed to be levied in schedule A, the bill of the committee, with the modifications embraced in that schedule, would produce a net revenue of $30,034,057. This would make an addition of $5,534,057 to the revenue that would be produced under the act of the 30th of August, 1842. If, then, we deduct this $5,534,057 from the deficit above estimated, it would still leave a deficit of $14,086,406.

If, in addition to the modifications of the tariff above suggested, the warehousing system were adopted, as recommended in my annual report of December last, it would make an addition to the annual revenue from customs of one million of dollars, which, deducted from the above deficit, would leave a deficiency still remaining of $13,086,406.

It is true that the introduction of the warehousing system might diminish the revenue during a portion of the first year succeeding its adoption; but that it would add one million of dollars per annum to the permanent annual revenue from customs is not doubted.

It is believed also that the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands in favor of settlers and cultivators, as recommended in your message of December last, would make an annual addition of half a million of dollars to the revenue derivable from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, by bringing into market many millions of acres of the public domain which are wholly unsaleable at the present minimum price established by law. Deducting this sum of half a million of dollars from the deficit last above mentioned, would leave still unprovided for the sum of $12,586,406, which must be met by loans, treasury notes, direct taxation, or excises.

In addition to the strong objections which have been urged against direct taxes and excises, it would be difficult to put in operation such a system in all the States and Territories, so as to realize the required amount in cash, before the 30th of June, 1847. A system of direct taxes and excises, it is believed, would not meet the sanction of the people, unless in the emergency of a war with some great maritime nation, exposing our commerce to great hazard, and greatly reducing the revenue from duties on imports.

The only remaining means for supplying this deficit within the required period, is by loans or treasury notes; and I would accordingly recommend, with a view to the most vigorous prosecution of the existing war with Mexico, so as to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination, that a contingent authority should be vested in this department, with your sanction, to issue treasury notes, or effect a loan of a sum in the aggregate not exceeding the last above mentioned deficit of $12,586,406.

I think it would be most advantageous to the government, that a portion of this money should be raised by treasury notes, and the remainder by loans, limiting the interest in both cases to a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and forbidding the negotiation in either case below the par value. If the authority were limited so as to cover this deficit, and the power given to resort to loans or treasury notes, or both, as the emergency might require, the money might be raised at a much lower rate of interest than if the department were confined either to loans alone, or to treasury notes. The experience of the government has demonstrated that there are periods when loans are most available, and that there are occasions when treasury notes are much better adapted to meet the emergency; and the power to select both, or either, from time to time, would render the negotiation more certain, and probably save a very large amount of interest to the government. If the war should be speedily terminated, it is possible that a resort to loans or treasury notes might not be required, or if so, for an inconsiderable amount. The same power that is now given by law to redeem the loan, even before its maturity whenever the funds of the government will permit, so as to liquidate any public debt as speedily as possible, should be continued, as also the authority for the reissue of the treasury notes as heretofore provided by law, as well as for their receipt in revenue payments.

The additional duties designated in schedule A, are recommended as a war measure, and to terminate with the restoration of peace, or as soon thereafter as the state of the public finances will permit their discontinuance.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the PRESIDENT.

SCREWS LOOSE.—The "Union" has discovered that things are not altogether as it could wish in the Senate. It says,—

"It is presumed, by some observers, that there is a screw or two loose in the Senate of the United States. Otherwise, it is asked, how comes it to pass that with a decided democratic majority, five ballots were taken to-day for the purpose of electing a chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and no election was made after all."

Volunteer Regiment.—Only two Companies remain to be tendered, to complete the Regiment of Volunteers called for by the President of the United States from North Carolina. Eight Companies with full complements, have already offered their services from the following Counties, viz: Rowan, Wake, Orange, (2 companies,) Pitt, Henderson, and Buncombe, (2 companies.)—*Raleigh Register.*

State Guards.—A new Volunteer Infantry Company has just been formed in this City. A meeting was held on Tuesday night for organization, when the following Officers were elected, viz: William F. Collins, Captain; Weston R. Gales, 1st Lieutenant; William D. Cooke, 2d do.; John A. Stuart, 3d do.; S. W. Whiting, 4th do.; Theo. H. Snow, Orderly; William H. Tucker, Commissary; Dr. William G. Hill, Surgeon; Dr. W. R. Scott, Treasurer; P. F. Pescud, Secretary.—*Ib.*

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Great Western arrived at New York yesterday morning.

The news is interesting, and in some respects important.

The Corn Law Bill had passed SECOND reading in the House of Lords, by a majority of *forty-seven*,—211 to 164. There is no doubt of its final passage, although some fears were expressed that the reception of the news of the war between Mexico and the U. S. would affect it adversely.

The Steamer Cambria arrived out on the 28th, and brought the news of the Declaration of war with Mexico, and of the action at Fort Isabel. The effect is characterized as being "startling," and the sympathy appeared to be with the Mexicans.

The Cotton Market was firm, holders showing but little inclination to sell at lower rates. The news brought out by the Cambria, was considered as favoring holders of cotton.

Queen Victoria became the rejoicing mother of a third Princess on the 25th of May, and, down to the date of the latest advices, both mother and child were "as well as could be expected." The usual rejoicings took place, firing of Park guns, addresses from Parliament and public bodies, &c. &c. [This is her fifth child. She is 27 years of age.]

Escape of Louis Buonaparte from Ham.—On Monday last the Prince succeeded in effecting his escape from the Fortress of Ham, after a close imprisonment of six years, having assumed the disguise of a workman. He contrived to elude the vigilance of the sentries, to regain his freedom, without any molestation from the battalion of infantry that formed the garrison of the Castle, and to arrive safely in London.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Offered Mediation—French Fleet for the Gulf—Cholera, Markets, &c.

The Steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Thursday last.

A Liverpool letter says that England has offered her mediation between the U. S. and Mexico.

Prince Louis Napoleon has arrived in England *incog!* He is about to leave for Florence there to join his invalid father.

It would appear from what O'Connell stated on Monday, Sir R. Peel is determined to press forward the Irish Coercion Bill when Parliament re-assembles after the Whitsuntide holydays.

The Oregon question has now ceased to give any uneasiness.

The Paris paper, *La Presse*, announces that orders had been sent by the Minister of Marine to Brest, and the other military harbours, to despatch a number of ships to the Gulf of Mexico, to reinforce the squadron stationed there, in consequence of the war between the United States and Mexico.

Portugal has been the scene of another attempt at revolution, consequent upon a change of the Ministry. It appears, for the Portuguese, to have been a more than ordinary energetic affair.

Freights at Liverpool.—The warlike tidings per Cambria have tended to check shipments in some degree, and a few houses determined not to ship in American bottoms, has caused some inquiry for British vessels. There is not, however, a single American ship in port unengaged.

British Parliament—Oregon Question.—Mr. Hume asked whether the Government had been officially informed that the President of the U. States had received directions from Congress to give notice to the country of their intentions to terminate the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, and whether that notice had been given?

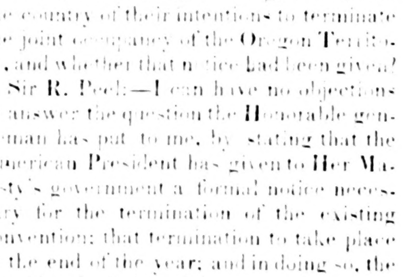
Sir R. Peel:—I can have no objections to answer the question the Honorable gentleman has put to me, by stating that the American President has given to Her Majesty's government a formal notice necessary for the termination of the existing convention; that termination to take place at the end of the year; and in doing so, the President had adopted the terms which were assented to by both Houses of the Legislature of the United States; that the notice was given with the view of leading to an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries on this subject. (Hear. Hear.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 22.

I regret to say that the cholera appears to be advancing with rapid strides towards this city, from whence, no doubt, it will in time find its way to Western Europe.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—From May 30th to June 3d.—There has been a fair demand for Cotton since our last report. It amounts to 21,000 bales, viz: 3000 Saturday, 7000 Monday, 5000 Tuesday, and to-day 5,000. Yesterday and to-day 1000 to 2000 bales were taken on speculation. Prices cannot be quoted lower, but the market is decidedly firm and steady, very extreme rates being obtained.

There is no improvement in Grain in the London market; flour was dull.



NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We have been gratified by an interview with Mr. Dimond, our former consul at Vera Cruz, who sailed from that city in the United States steamship Mississippi on the 30th ult. Mr. Dimond informs us that Santa Anna's arrival was daily expected by many persons in Vera Cruz, and that the country was ripe for his reception. A plan of a new revolution had been published, based upon the Constitution of 1827, upon which it was supposed the Federal and the Santa Anna parties would unite. The Federalists were unable to make head against the Government by themselves; but when joined by Santa Anna's adherents, the success of the two combined could scarcely be doubted. In this plan the Texas question was slurred over—nothing being said about it. Mr. Dimond thought it quite probable that Santa Anna and Almonte would arrive at Vera Cruz by the next steamer from Havana—this, however, was doubted by some well-informed parties.

The period for the general elections had passed, and it was not thought that a sufficient number of Congressmen were elected to form a quorum. Paredes is waiting for the meeting of Congress, to get permission to leave the seat of Government at the head of 10,000 men—avowedly for the Rio Grande—but the better opinion seemed to be that this force was designed for his own protection.

The Departments are pronouncing against Paredes in every direction. His heavy demands upon the churches and the States have rendered him more unpopular than before. It is not thought he can maintain his power for any considerable length of time.

Mr. Dimond relates one or two circumstances which are extremely creditable to General Bravo who is in command of the forces at Vera Cruz. Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities, a council of war was held at which it was voted to seize the American vessels, then in port, as prizes. But General Bravo would not abide by this decision. He allowed several vessels to depart with heavy cargoes, because, as he said, "they had entered the port in good faith and they should be allowed to depart in good faith."

When Mr. Dimond got on board of the Mississippi, there were several Mexican vessels anchored under the guns of the squadron, taken as prizes. Upon being told of the liberal conduct of General Bravo, Capt. Gregory released the vessels and sent them into port with a letter to Gen. Bravo, stating as a reason for his so doing, that he had allowed American vessels to depart unmolested from Vera Cruz. Gen. Bravo sent an answer to Capt. Gregory the next day under a flag of truce. In this note, which we have seen, Gen. Bravo disclaims any title to praise for his conduct upon the score of magnanimity, but modestly places his actions upon the broad grounds of national law, and sanctity of private property belonging to innocent parties. In this connection, too, we may mention that Mr. Dimond received every attention and courtesy from Gen. Bravo and the Collector of Vera Cruz, prior to his departure.

The Castle of San Juan de Uloa is represented to be in the highest state of preparation. A water battery has been erected in connection with the old fort, and they mount between them *two hundred guns* of the largest calibre. It appears to be well understood, however, in our naval service, that the strength of the Castle by no means ensures the safety of the city of Vera Cruz. Whenever our Government may determine upon an attack upon that city, we shall look for its reduction with as much confidence as we did upon that of Matamoras, and at no very severe cost.

Recruiting for the Army was going on at Vera Cruz; but only a few men, and those of the lowest sort, were found willing to enlist.

In regard to the large English squadron upon the Pacific, Mr. Dimond is of the opinion that those vessels had been sent out with reference to the Oregon question. He does not think it probable that they have any instructions respecting the war with Mexico, or the seizure of California in consequence of the war. Touching this matter however, there is room for doubt. The British fleet off Western Mexico was quite large, and if the other fleets in the Pacific join it, as was expected by some, it would be a very formidable force.

FROM TEXAS.

The Steamer Galveston, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, having left Brazos Santiago at noon on the 8th inst., and Galveston the evening of the 10th. The army was about moving up the river to take the small towns on its right bank.

The Galveston had on board Major Bell, Lieut. Hooe, and a number of officers and men wounded in the late actions, and 130 passengers besides.

Mr. Bisby reports that the steamers New York and James L. Day arrived at Point Isabel on the 7th inst. The latter has been retained to convey the troops from Point Isabel to La Burita, on the Rio Grande.

Gen. Taylor was at Matamoras waiting for reinforcements to march on Monterey. Seven hundred and fifty men were stationed at Barita; five hundred at Point Isabel; and the remainder with the General at Matamoras,—making, in all, about 9000 strong.

The Mexican forces were between Matamoras and Monterey, for the purpose of repelling Gen. Taylor's advance. Report estimated them to be 15,000, but this number is supposed to be exaggerated. The general impression was that they would make a stand there, and, if defeated, the war would be ended.

The squadron is dispersed about the mouths of the different rivers.

Gen'l Taylor.—Zachary Taylor, born in Virginia, appointed from Kentucky 1st Lieut. 7th Infantry, 3rd of May, 1808; Major by bvt. 5th of Sept. 1812, for gallant conduct in defending Fort Harrison; Colonel 6th Infantry, 4th April, 1832; Brig. Gen. by bvt. 25th December, 1837, for gallant services in Florida; Maj. Gen. by bvt. 9th May, 1846, for distinguished gallantry in the battles on the Rio Grande del Norte, is the 4th Colonel in line at rank in the Army.—Official Army Register, 1846.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The New Orleans *Courier* of the 7th inst. contains the following order from Head Quarters at Washington, addressed to Gov. Johnson:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1846.—*General Orders.*

No. 15. 1.—Instructions have already been given to Brigadier General Wool, and through him to several officers placed at his disposition, for the early inspection and muster into the service of the United States of the quotas of twelve-month volunteers who have been called for by the President of the United States, from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Tennessee, and Mississippi, and who may present themselves for acceptance, under that call, at the rendezvous of those States respectively.

2. Instructions have also been given to other officers of the Army to inspect and muster the quotas called for in like manner, from Georgia, Alabama, and Arkansas.

3. As soon as inspected and mustered, as above, the several regiments and battalions of volunteer horse and foot will, without delay, be put en route, as follows:

4 The regiments of cavalry or mounted men called for from Kentucky and Tennessee will, from their respective State-rendezvous, take up their lines of march, by the best routes, via Memphis, Little Rock, on the Arkansas, Fulton, on the Red River, and Robins' Ferry, on the Trinity river, upon San Antonio de Bexar, Texas. The regiment of cavalry or mounted men called for from Arkansas, will, from its State rendezvous, say Washington, take the same route from Fulton to San Antonio de Bexar.

5. Excepting one regiment of Kentucky and one of the Illinois quotas of foot—to which Brigadier General Wool is charged with giving different routes, and also excepting the Arkansas battalion which will receive instructions through Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle, all the other regiments and battalions of volunteer infantry or rifle, called for, from the said States, will be embarked at the nearest navigable points to their respective state-rendezvous, and thence proceed by water, with or without transhipment at Mobile or New Orleans to Point Isabel, or Brazos Santiago, Texas, where, like the troops ordered to San Antonia de Bexar, the whole will come under the orders of the general officer in the chief command of the United States land forces operating against Mexico.

6. The chiefs of the general staff of the army, at this place, will each, in what concerns his department, charge himself, through his subordinates, with supplying the said volunteers, (horse and foot,) the necessary arms, accoutrements, ammunition, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens (or water, camp equipage, subsistence, medicines, and hospital stores, and means of transportation by land and water, according to routes and destinations, and according to law and regulations. By order of Maj Gen. Scott.

R. JONES, Adj't. Gen.

His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE FIELD.

The New Orleans Delta, of the 9th, contains a long and interesting letter from Point Isabel, May 20th. After speaking of the battle of the 8th, the writer says:

"The first care of General Taylor was to visit the wounded and see that every comfort was supplied—the constant and well directed energies of the medical department left but little for him to do, every one, whether officer or soldier, had been attended with unwearying care and watchfulness. The troops having partaken of their meal, the order was given to get the command under arms. General Taylor here summoned a council of war, composed of the heads of the different commands, in all thirteen, excluding the commander in chief. The General, after returning thanks for their support and bravery on the 8th, and wishing to be advised as to what they thought best to be done, called on each to give his opinion. It was then ascertained that but four out of the thirteen were in favor of GOING AHEAD, the other officers composing the council voted, some to entrench where they were and await the assistance of the volunteers, and others to retire at once to Point Isabel, but the General said, "*I will be at Fort Brown before night, if I live!*"

Alluding to the charge of May, the writer says:

"The enemy again wavered. Gen. Taylor ordered Capt. May to charge their battery, and on he started; but on reaching the point of the road where he would have been discovered by the enemy, he was stopped by Ridgely, who told him that the enemy had just loaded all their pieces, and if he charged then, he would be swept away. "Stop," says Ridgely, "until I draw their fire;" when he deliberately fired each gun; so terrible was the effect of the grape, that the Mexicans poured their fire upon his piece, and then May charged like a bullet, drove off their cannoniers, took La Vega prisoner, and retreated. Had he charged on the battery, loaded with grape as it was, I do not believe he would have saved a man."

"I returned shortly to the camp and found that our troops were resting immediately on the battle ground. Alas! what a sad picture presented itself; around were lying heaps of dead, dying and disabled men—the sigh, the groan, the shriek of agony filled the air, whilst the eye could not rest upon a spot but it met with a head, a leg, an arm, a body cut off by the waist, or the more fortunate dead, who had received their death wound from the sure rifle or musket."

The following is an extract of a private letter from an officer in the army, dated

"MATAMORAS, May 23.

"I went over the field after the battle of *Resaca de la Palma*, and the sight which met my eyes there was one which imagination can scarcely depict. Bodies of Mexican soldiers were lying about in every direction, some with their heads entirely or partly shot off, others without legs or arms, others with their entrails torn out. One man, a fine looking fellow, was lying on the ground with a cartridge in his fingers, having evidently been killed while in the act of priming his musket. I crept about on my hands and knees through the chaparral, and at every few paces I would come across dead bodies; and at one spot I discovered the body of a beautiful Mexican girl, staked through the heart. It is impossible to conceive who could have been guilty of this inhuman act. It is hardly necessary to say it is impossible that any American could have done it."

The small company of "mounted gunmen," whose arrival from Alabama I mentioned a day or two since, has been increased to 30 by some volunteers here, and Capt. Lumsden, of the *Pic*, has assumed the command of them. They have taken the name of the "Gaines Rangers," have received all their accoutrements, and are now ready to leave for Point Isabel. They go upon "their own hook," but hope that Gen. Gaines will receive them into the service.

The clothes, spurs, saddle, &c., of the lamented Ringgold, were taken on board the brig Architect yesterday, to be carried to Baltimore. The rent made in the pantaloons and saddle cloth by the cannon ball, which also passed through the saddle, shows that he must have been standing in the stirrups, at the time he received the fatal wound. A regular bill of lading was taken on board to be signed, but the mate of the brig said at once, that he took the responsibility of declining any remuneration for such a service.

N. Orleans Corr. Charleston Courier.

The Family of Capt. Page, U. S. Army, who was severely wounded in the battels with the Mexican forces, are residents of Newcastle, Delaware, and immediately on learning the critical situation of the Captain, Mrs. Page started for the South.

General Taylor's Farm.—General Taylor, it appears by the following from the Cincinnati Chronicle, Cincinnatus like, reaps at times other harvests than those of war:

Directly in the rear of Newport, on the estate of Gen Taylor, we noticed yesterday afternoon, a wheat field of several hundred acres, which will probably be ready for the sickle in the coming ten days. The sun has already tinged it with a rich golden hue, and as the land is gently undulating, the appearance of the field when bowing under the influence of the breeze is "beautiful exceedingly." The berry is large and well filled and the whole field gives token of a "glorious promise."

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Two States have claimed Gen. Taylor as their son. The following sketch furnished the Waterbury, Conn. American, by Dr. Leavenworth, who served as a surgeon with Gen. Taylor in the Florida war, ought to settle the question:

"The recent brilliant victories near the Rio Grande, having brought this gentleman prominently before the nation, a brief history of him may not be unacceptable to the public. The author of this notice, having had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with Gen. Taylor while in command of the United States forces in Florida, is prepared to give a brief account of his personal appearance, habits of life, and military history."

"Gen. Taylor is a Virginian by birth,* and spent his youth in Kentucky. He is a very plain man, and very modest and unassuming in his manners. His person is of the middle height, rather thick set, and very muscular, but not corpulent. He is endowed with an iron constitution, very temperate in his habits, ready and willing to partake of the coarsest fare, and cheerfully submits to all the hardships incident to his profession. His judgment is good—he is energetic and determined, and very brave. He is now 58 years of age. He entered the army of the United States in 1808, as 1st lieutenant, 7th infantry. He was made a bt. major, September 5th, 1812, for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison, and served with reputation during the whole war with G. Britain, and was retained on the peace establishment. He became colonel of the 1st regiment of infantry, 4th of April, 1832. In the Black Hawk war, he was a prominent actor, and, I believe, was engaged in the battle of the Bad Axe, on the Banks of the Mississippi, as second in command to Gen. Atkinson, who was the commanding general in that war. Early in the year 1837, he was ordered with his regiment to Florida, and was the commanding officer at the desperate and sanguinary battle of Ocachobee, for which he was made brevet brigadier general, and subsequently commanded as brigadier general and commander-in-chief in that territory, for near two years. His next and last prominent command is in Texas, the events connected with which are before the public."

*The Washington Union says on the best authority, that he was born in Orange county, Va

GEN. TAYLOR.

The Louisville Courier says, his sister, Mrs. Sarah B. Gray, who resides some two or three miles from that city, has in her possession an old family Bible, in which his birth is registered, and from which it appears that he was born in Orange county, on the 24th November, 1784. His father removed to Kentucky when Zachary was only nine months old, and he was there raised and educated. His father, Col. Richard Taylor, was an officer in the old Continental Army, and died about ten years since. He was an Elector in that District for Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and for Henry Clay the first time he was a candidate for the Presidency—a good voucher for the orthodox Republicanism of both father and son.

A letter from a Naval officer in the Gulf Squadron to a member of Congress thus describes "old Rough and Ready:"

"General Taylor is an extraordinary man, and has less of the military in his appearance than any man I have ever seen who wore a sword. He came into our camp on the 11th dressed and looking like a very plain, good-natured, honest, well-to-do-in-the-world farmer, in search of a market for his crop, with not so much as a single uniform button to be seen about him. We received him with three hearty cheers. But our sailors, who like such fun, would not stop until they had given him nine. Notwithstanding his farmer-like appearance, the field of battle is said to be his very element. *There* he is cool and perfectly self-possessed; his only fault as a general is, that he is too apt to be found in that part of the field where the balls fly thickest."

A similar description of the Hero of the Rio Grande is given by a N. Orleans correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, who adds: "The South and West are on fire for Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency, though those who know him doubt whether he would accept it. The 50,000 volunteers, on their return from Mexico, will spread their own enthusiasm throughout the whole land. The Kentucky troops, (a splendid set of men, by the way, have already raised the cry, and are singing *Taylor Songs.*" We fear the Locos will be *disgusted with the music.* They have a great abhorrence of political song-books, particularly if they have "*yaller kivers.*"

FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY OF THE 14TH.

AWFUL CALAMITY.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.

It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already chastened city.

Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre Royal, St. Lewis-street, (formerly the Riding School,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his Chemical Dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean, a Camphene Lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage at once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fortunately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made to the staircase leading from the boxes, by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot the other passages of egress.

In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame—the newly erected platform covering the pit, and communicating at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress of the flames.

The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless beings who perished from their over exertions to escape.

The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it. At least such was our opinion at the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd and eternity! and on that space we, with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke repelling all efforts to extricate. As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies and out-stretched arms. *Noise there was none: but few moans escaped the doomed.* At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradually enshrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep. By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, but abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue; the agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be effaced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us—but human aid was of no avail. In five minutes from the time of which we make mention, the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcined bones!

Up to this hour *forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins!* Most of them have been recognized:—a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last Summer.

Sad wailing pervades the city. Scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape do not betoken a sudden bereavement. **Fathers, sisters, children, of both sexes, indulge in the deepest lamentation. Woe has fallen upon many, for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.**

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOV. GRAHAM AT CARTHAGE.

Gov. Graham addressed the citizens of Moore, at Carthage, on Saturday the 13th inst., in accordance with his appointment.

Notwithstanding the short notice, and the very busy season, (the farmers being engaged in harvesting their wheat crop,) a very respectable number of persons, composed of both political parties, turned out to hear the Governor.

From the acknowledged talents and ability of Gov. Graham, the audience anticipated a rich intellectual treat, and I can truly say that the most sanguine expectations of his Whig friends were more than realized on this occasion. For more than two hours he enchained the audience in breathless attention, with an argumentative, clear and lucid exposition of Federal and State politics, which I have seldom heard equalled, and which I certainly have never heard excelled.

As it would be impossible to give any thing like a succinct detail of this speech, from memory, I shall only endeavor to notice a few of its more prominent features as they may occur to my mind while writing.

Mr. Graham contrasted the professions of the Democratic party with regard to the reduction of the Tariff, before they got into power, with their practice since. Showing most conclusively, that the end and aim of the leaders of the party, was the election of Polk to the Presidency, by preaching free trade at the South and protection at the North. For, says Mr. Graham, if they seriously contemplated a reduction of the Tariff, when they went into power, why have they not effected it? They have a majority in the House and in the Senate, and a Democratic President. At least they are estopped from abusing the Whigs any longer for the defects of the present Tariff, if it have any.

Mr. Graham spoke of the Sub-Treasury Scheme, which the Democracy in Congress are endeavoring to fasten on this country, as a measure fraught with evil to the people generally, and especially the poorer portion of them. He shewed clearly that should it go into operation, pecuniary embarrassment and distress would inevitably follow in its train. That while it would enhance the value of the means of the capitalist and salaried officer, its effect would be to reduce the wages of the common laborer in an inverse proportion.

He said that he believed that the Sub-Treasury was the only measure of any importance on which the leaders of the Democratic party were united, and as a Whig he was willing to join issue with his political opponents on this measure.

The Governor adverted to the very ingenious attempt of Mr. Shepard to make capital out of the bid of $363,000, made for the Rail Road in accordance with a law of the last Legislature, and demonstrated most clearly, to every candid man, that the course which he pursued in the premises was that which honor and justice dictated.

While the Governor was paying his respects to Mr. Shepard, he went into a detail of his celebrated "Bill for the relief of the People," to the no small amusement of his audience. He shewed what the practical operation of this measure would have been, had Mr. Shepard's counsels prevailed and his bill become a law. It was certainly one of the most absurd and ridiculous things that ever originated in the brain of any sane man.

The Whigs and Democrats appeared to be well pleased with Gov. Graham; and as at the last election he received the largest vote that ever was given to a Whig living out of the county, although previous to that time he had not visited us, I think we may safely calculate on an increased majority for him in Moore in August next.

Carthage, June 19.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

DEATH OF LOUIS D. HENRY.

MEETING OF THE FAYETTEVILLE BAR.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Bar was held at the Court House on Thursday the 18th inst., when, on motion of John Winslow, Esq., Thomas L. Hybart, Esq., was called to the chair, and Robt. Strange, Jr., Esq., was appointed Secretary.

The chairman, after a few suitable remarks, stated that we had convened to perform the melancholy duty of expressing our sense of the sad bereavement we have sustained in the death of our friend and brother, Louis D. Henry.

Mr. J. Winslow then moved that the chairman appoint a committee of three to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, appropriate to the occasion; whereupon the chair appointed Messrs. John Winslow, Joseph W. Evans and J. G. Shepherd said Committee, who reported, through Mr. Shepherd, the following report and resolutions:

The members and officers of the Fayetteville Bar have learned, with deep and sincere regret, the sudden and melancholy death of their brother and late fellow citizen, Louis D. Henry. The deceased was long an eminent member of our community—our hall of Justice was the theatre of his highest intellectual efforts, and in our midst he has achieved many of his most brilliant professional triumphs. In an especial manner, therefore, it becomes us to meet together and pay this tribute of respect to his memory.

Resolved, That in the death of Louis D. Henry, Esq. the profession of the law has lost one of its ablest, most active and eloquent advocates, and the State one of its most energetic and enlightened citizens.

Resolved, That in consideration of our high regard and respect for the memory of the deceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days, and during the next term of our Superior Court.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize and sincerely condole with his bereaved and distressed family in this melancholy dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to transmit a copy of these proceedings to the family of the deceased, and that a copy be furnished to the Editors of our town papers, with a request that they publish them.

On motion of Mr. John Winslow, it was further resolved that the Judge holding our next Superior Court be requested to have the proceedings of this meeting spread upon the minutes of the term.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and on motion of J. G. Shepherd, the meeting adjourned.

T. L. HYBART, Chm'n.

ROBT. STRANGE, Jr., Secretary.

IS YOUR LIVER DISEASED.

You may find relief if you will but try in time.

Our agent has just received the following:

New Jersey, Bordentown, Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowle—Dear Sir: I am well aware that persons of every age, sex, and condition in life, in every part of the country, have used and been benefitted, by Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. My own life has been saved with it. My father's and my mother's family were both consumptive. My father, mother, and a sister, died with that fatal disease. For some years I have been predisposed to it myself. About one year ago I was quite sick for a number of weeks, confined to my bed when the pain in my side would allow me to lay. My physician pronounced my disease Liver Complaint; my liver was very much enlarged, I raised blood several times; the pain in my side was so severe that the cars passing in the street by the door affected me. I was cupped, bled, and had various other remedies applied, but all to no purpose; I got no relief: at last my physician said he could not cure me. I expected to die soon. but providentially I heard of, and obtained a bottle of your Balsam, which relieved me at once. I was encouraged to persevere in using it, until I took four or five bottles, which saved my life and cured me. My health is now good. For Liver Complaints I believe it is a most certain cure.

Signed, MARTHA H. BECHTEL.

I am acquainted with Mrs. Bechtel, her statement is true.

Signed by WHITALL STOKES, Druggist

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE OREGON TREATY.—The good news contained in our last, of the assent of the Senate to the proposition of England for the settlement of the Oregon boundary, has been fully confirmed. On Tuesday last the President is understood to have laid before the Senate the Treaty, duly signed in accordance with the advice of the Senate; and we hope to hear of its final ratification by that glorious body before this paper goes to press.

Few contested measures of public policy have ever been settled more entirely to the public satisfaction than this. No one, so far as we have seen, has ventured to express disapprobation; though from the utter absence of any congratulatory remark in the "Union," we may infer that that paper is either dissatisfied, or that it has not yet ascertained how the President goes,—for it will undoubtedly fall off the fence on the President's side of this as of all other questions.

Some of the Locofoco papers assert that the Whig papers are complaining of the President because he asked the advice of the Senate, and did not himself take the responsibility of accepting or rejecting the offer of England. We have seen no such complaint by the Whig papers. For ourself, we think it the wisest thing the President has done in the matter. In the hands of the Senate the country is safe; and we only wish that the President would consult that body more frequently. In the case of this Mexican war, for instance, if the Senate had been consulted about the march to the Rio Grande, the pointing of our guns into the town of Matamoras, the blockade of that port, &c., who can doubt that the Senate would have advised against all these measures leading to war, and that we should have avoided that scourge?

For what the Senate has been able to do, we are under new and great obligations to it. It is, and almost always has been, a body especially and emphatically worthy to be honored and sustained. And never more emphatically than now, when Calhoun, and Benton, and Haywood, and Westcott, and McDuffie, and others, have broken through party ties to stand by the country, side by side with the Whigs.—May it always be in the power of the Patriot, in times of trial, to "LOOK TO THE SENATE!"

THE TREATY RATIFIED!

The question was taken in the secret session of the Senate on Thursday last, and the Treaty was finally ratified, by a vote of 41 to 14—only one Senator absent or not voting. The exact terms of the treaty, and the debate and vote upon it, will not be disclosed until it is ratified by the British Government; but there is no doubt of their being substantially as stated in our last.

We echo the congratulatory language of the National Intelligencer:—

"The occasion cannot but be one of a wide and deepfelt public joy, let who will attempt to check, and let what may remain to dash it. It is a moment of restored good-will, of renewed friendship, towards that great body of mankind to which custom and all its conformities, kindred and all its sympathies, commerce and all its interests, bind us the most; and woe betide the man or the homicide faction, who at such a time hankers still for strife; who will not suffer even a just and honorable and beneficent peace to banish, between two great and generous nations once more freshly drawn together, disgraceful and pernicious rancors, which they have wisely put aside!

"Such a settlement with England offers on all sides (as it seems to us) cause for congratulation. It secures not only our mutual peace, but that of the world, largely endangered by any contest between us. It promises a new permanency to that pacific policy of which civilized nations have at last begun to taste and to esteem the blessings. It has proved that at present mere pride and passion can no longer plunge Governments into fatal wars."

The "Union" has at length commenced glorifying the President for the settlement of this question. After stating the general understanding of the terms, it says,—

"Assuming this to be true, or very nearly so, it is manifest that the treaty settles our long-vexed controversy upon terms far more advantageous to us than have ever before been offered by England."

"The whig presses, we observe, are attributing to the course of the Senate the formation of the treaty. Now, we venture to assert that, when all the facts of the case shall be presented before the public, the course of the President will appear clear and consistent throughout. Had not the Senate taken in part the negotiation out of his hands, we have no doubt he would have obtained better terms from Great Britain, even than those which are contained in the treaty. But these terms, such as they are, would never have been conceded to us, had it not been for the firm and energetic, though not offensive, stand taken by the President."

So also the Richmond Enquirer, edited by the sons of the Editor of the Union, says,—

"It will receive the news with enthusiasm—it will concede to the President all praise for the foresight, wisdom, prudence, firmness and moderation, which he has exhibited throughout this Oregon negotiation, and which has resulted so gloriously."

How utterly disgusting these sycophantic fables.

COMPLIMENT TO THE WHIG PARTY.—Mr. McDuffie is reported to have said, after the vote of the Senate advising the President to accept the proposition of England, "that the Whig party deserved the eternal gratitude and honor of the country, for the patriotism and forbearance, and self-sacrificing devotion which they had manifested throughout the struggle!" When was it otherwise?

FROM THE ARMY.—The latest arrival at New Orleans brought letters from Point Isabel to the 8th inst. The army was stationary, but preparing for the march. The regulars enjoyed good health, but there was sickness among the volunteers, owing to their dissipated habits. Two of them had died. A letter says, "I saw Capt. Page a moment ago, and saw his wound dressed. He is out of danger, but has made a dreadful sacrifice to his country's honor. Col. McIntosh is improving very much, and the other wounded officers are doing very well."

There were 103 wounded in the two battles, of whom, up to yesterday, three had died in the hospital at Point Isabel. Fifty have been sent to St. Joseph's Island. There are twelve cases of amputation of thigh, leg and arm under treatment at this place, and are most of them doing well. The sick and wounded are furnished with clean, comfortable beds and musquito bars—although there are neither mosquitoes nor sand-flies here, there are millions of house-flies—and are attended by the most skilful surgeons in the army. I have been struck with the kind attentions shown to the wounded by the surgeons and officers. Among many pleasing instances of the kind, I yesterday observed Capt. Ramsay, of the Ordnance, standing by the side of a wounded sergeant who was in a dying state, fanning him and administering to the poor fellow's wants.

The *Resaca de la Palma* battle-ground is covered with the graves of our fallen countrymen, who fell, many of them, fighting hand to hand with the enemy. Terribly were they avenged, however, on the spot, for their antagonists are buried around them by hundreds. I was shown one grave, near the spot where the brave Cochrane is interred, in which some eight Mexicans are said to have been placed, and there are many more which contain a score or two each of the slaughtered foe. The grave of poor Inge was pointed out to me. It is near where one of the enemy's batteries was posted. It was with feelings of deep sadness that I recalled to mind the many virtues of this gallant and noble-hearted officer. He had left a young wife in Baltimore, and had arrived at Point Isabel, with a body of recruits, just in time to march with Gen. Taylor; had distinguished himself in both battles by his heroic bearing, and fell at the moment when that brilliant victory, to which he contributed so largely, was about to declare itself in favor of our arms.

P. S. Nothing from the Army by this morning's mail. In about two or three weeks we may look for stirring news.

WHIG CANDIDATES.—In Bertie, Lewis Thompson for the Senate; Richard O. Britton and Dr. T. W. Bond, for the Commons.

In Pasquotank, Wm. Charles is the Whig, and Wm. F. Martin the Locofoco candidate.

John Barnett is the Whig candidate for Senator in the District of Currituck and Camden.

In Guilford, John A. Gilmer for the Senate; and Jas. Brannock, Darius H. Starbuck, and Peter Adams, for the Commons.

Surry.—In the Senatorial District composed of Surry and Ashe, the election of McMillan (Whig) is certain. They have also a Ticket in the Commons which cannot be beaten.

Stokes.—In this county, John F. Poindexter is the Whig candidate for the Senate, with a very strong Ticket for the Commons.

In the whole Western country, the Whigs have brought out their very strongest Tickets.

DISTRESSING.—A few of our readers, we take it, have seen Gov. Morehead, and know something of his calibre. They will be distressed to learn, from a correspondent of the North Carolinian, that he could not stand the fire of Mr. James B. Shepard's eloquence at Greensborough. *He turned pale!!* Awful! It is undoubtedly so; for the Carolinian quotes the very words of the writer: "Gov. Morehead," he says, "turned pale." Would it not have been as well to go the whole, at once, and say, "Gov. Morehead turned *tail*!" Perhaps that is what the Carolinian's correspondent really said,—only that he spelt the word *tale*, and the printer mistook it for *pale*. That must be it. Gov. Morehead "cut and run," from the overwhelming eloquence of the immortal author of the "Relief Bill."

DISCUSSION AT GERMANTOWN.—The Greensborough Patriot, received this morning, brings us a long and interesting account of the speech of Mr. Shepard at Germantown, Stokes County, on the 13th, and the reply of John A. Gilmer, Esq. of Greensborough. It was a Waterloo affair. A friend, on reading it, advised us to write Shepard's epitaph. The People will do that better than we can, on the 6th of August.

MR. SHEPARD AND THE RAIL ROAD.—Mr. Shepard denied in a late speech that he had any Stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road. We learn from the Register and other sources that there is a curious little history connected with this matter. The act of 1838 made each Stockholder liable for an amount equal to his Stock, whenever it should be ascertained that the Company was unable to pay the $500,000 loaned to them by that act. A Mr. Plummer, to avoid that responsibility, sold his 50 shares of Stock to Mr. Shepard, who thereby assumed the risk. Well, afterwards, in 1840, the State lent the Road $300,000 more.—Mr. Shepard never once objecting. During the election canvass in 1844, Mr. Shepard transferred his Stock temporarily to Dr. Jeffreys, (to enable him to tell the people that "he had no interest in the Road.") After the election Jeffreys re-conveyed it to Shepard. In the session of 1844, Shepard asked to be excused from voting on the bill to sell the road, on the ground that he was personally interested as a stockholder. But finally, on the 30th May 1845, he sold (or gave) the Stock to W. W. Holden, the Editor of the Standard. In the mean time the stock had been ascertained to be utterly valueless, the State had ordered its sale to pay its debts, and the public can judge as well as we whether this final transfer was an effort to throw off his liability to the State under the act of 1838. If it be, it is not a generous transaction, to say the least of it. He was willing to receive the benefit of the $800,000 the State lent his road as long as there was any hope of benefit from it; but as soon as he was likely to be required to pay back a part of it, he thrusts the Standard editor between himself and harm. His abuse of those who loaned the money, (which he consented as a Stockholder to borrow,) seems also to come rather late. Gov. Graham, as Governor, will of course feel it his duty to sue Mr. Shepard for the $5,000 for which he is thus liable. Mr. Shepard is rather too deeply interested to be Governor. He might not think it necessary to sue himself for the $5,000.

The Milton Chronicle repeats that Mr. Shepard said in his speech at that place, that "all Bank officers were fit subjects for the gallows." Surely, Mr. S. cannot be in his right mind; for he not only has a brother, (and one of the most deservedly distinguished men in the State,) who is President of a Branch of the Bank of the State, but most of his relations are stockholders, and he himself attended the last meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of the State, and united in the passage of resolutions highly applauding the administration of that Bank, and requesting the venerable President still to remain at its head!

BORROWED LUSTRE.—The Union, which never omits an opportunity to bespatter Mr. Polk and his Cabinet with the most fulsome flattery, is actually claiming for *the Administration* the credit of Gen. Taylor's victories! It has already forgotten, that whilst the Army was supposed to be in peril, it attempted to throw all the blame on General Taylor for the disaster which it expected. Now that success has crowned the General's gallantry, Mr. Polk is to have the credit! The following is the commencement of a long article in the Union:—

"*The Administration—Thus Far*.—The victory of General Taylor on the Rio Grande is a dazzing event in the career of an administration that has scarcely exceeded the first year of its existence. Whatever else of good we hope to see connected with the present Executive, this signal conflict and its striking result already furnish for history at least one remarkable epoch in Mr. Polk's presidential course. Such is the memory for bloody battles, for their successful leaders, and for the rulers under whom they were achieved. But without this brilliant triumph of arms, happening so early in his official term, Mr. Polk's Administration is, to the present time, impressive and fortunate."

MR. BENTON.—It is reported that Mr. Benton has complimented his Locofoco friends of the 54 40 party, by stating that the seven devils mentioned in scripture as having been expelled from a man and permitted to enter a herd of swine, with whom they rushed down into the sea, are now located in the 54 40 men.

REWARD.—John K. Kane, of Philadelphia, to whom Polk addressed the celebrated "Kane letter" on the Tariff, which, by cheating the Tariff States, secured Polk's election, has been appointed by the President, Judge of the U. S. Courts in Pennsylvania.

THE OFFER OF MEDIATION.—The Union, noticing the report that England has offered her mediation between the U. S. and Mexico, says,—

"If Mexico offers to receive a minister from the United States to settle all our differences, whether it be owing to the appeal of the British minister to Mexico or not, it can scarcely clash with the sentiments of the President, who has twice declared his desire to make an honorable peace."

"Meantime, (adds the Union,) we must continue to advance with all possible alacrity, press on with the greatest vigor, strike at her strongholds, strike down her troops—and negotiate with a minister backed by our triumphant army."

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RAISING REVENUE.—The Message on our preceding page will show that the President's great panacea for the restoration of the Treasury to a healthy state, is, in part, a still further reduction of duties. Well, if Congress consents, we shall soon see that humbug tested, once more; and we risk nothing in predicting that the result will be the same as heretofore—a diminished revenue, and yet an unconvinced party.

According to the most favorable view taken of the subject by the President and his Secretary, the extra expenditures for the war, for a year to come, will be 24 millions of dollars. The general opinion is, however, that if the war continues for a year the expense will be double that amount.

The estimates are based upon a regular force of 12,500 men, and of volunteers 18,000; and upon operations within the enemy's country, to which the troops and all their provisions, &c., will have to be transported.

HOUSE BREAKING.—We learn that almost every night an attempt is made to break into some store or dwelling. Will not this fact induce our citizens to provide for a more efficient patrol than we have at present? If not, they will be very sure to do it *after* the next serious fire.

GEN. TAYLOR has been actually nominated as a Candidate for the next Presidency by a large and enthusiastic meeting at Trenton, New Jersey.—With all our indisposition to agitate this question thus early, we cannot but think that there are many indications that he will be earnestly and perhaps successfully presented as a candidate.

ERRORS CORRECTED—*Again*.—In our last we quoted an article from the Carolinian in which that paper endeavored to show that Gov. Graham was "mistaken" in his statements of the amount of revenue derived at various periods under the Tariff. We showed from Mr. Walker's official Report to the present Congress, that Gov. Graham was right, and the Carolinian, (strange as it may seem) was wrong. That paper appears to be distempered in consequence thereof, and after a little abuse of ourself personally, he asserts, or rather intimates, that it was the receipts of *gross revenue*, and not *net revenue*, that he meant.—Well, we will take him at his present position, and show that he has but "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire." On page 956 of the same official Report of Mr. Walker, (Document No. 6, of the present session,) to which we referred last week, we find a table of the gross revenue, from which it appears that in 1840, when, according to the Carolinian, the *gross* revenue "was down to about 13½ millions," it was in reality 15,104,790 63. In 1839, according to the Carolinian, it was 23½ millions; but according to Secretary Walker's official report, it was 25,554,533 96. In 1836, the Carolinian states it at 23½ millions, but Secretary Walker says it was 30,818,327 67. In 1837, according to the Carolinian, it was 11 millions, but Secretary Walker says 18,134,131 01. For the year ending 30th June 1844, the Carolinian says 26 millions, but again Secretary Walker differs from that high authority. He says 29,236,357 38.

It is needless to waste words further on the subject. Our only object was to show that Gov. Graham was fully sustained by the official documents.

GEN. GAINES.—We learn from a gentleman who traveled with Gen. Gaines, that he passed on from Wilmington towards Washington on Wednesday last, having left New Orleans the day after he received the order to repair to Washington, and travelled with the mail, the whole distance. This manifests great physical vigor, for a man of 68 years, whatever may be said of his mental faculties.

It is wonderful what a hold the old hero has upon the affections of the people in New Orleans and Alabama, among whom he has been so long stationed. They will not listen to any official rebuke from Washington, insisting upon it that the critical condition of Gen. Taylor and the undoubted patriotic feelings of Gen. Gaines, cover all his excesses of authority, were they even greater than they are.

Besides the unanimous vote of thanks which he received from the Legislature of Louisiana, some time since, we see that when he left New Orleans every possible manifestation of respect was paid to him. As he proceeded along the street in his barouche, the hat of every passer by was raised in token of respect. A military salute was fired. A large party attended him to the boat, some miles from the city, where they took a respectful leave of him.

When he arrived at Mobile (at which place a great public meeting in his favor had been held the day before,) he was met on the wharf by an immense crowd, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheers, with a national salute, and by escorts to the Northern mail boat. The Herald & Tribune, a neutral paper, says, "The grey hairs of the old veteran, and his martial bearing, as he went bareheaded through the streets, won all hearts to his side. The government must be careful how it acts in the investigation now on foot. There will be no toleration here for any measures which look like persecution towards this noble old soldier."

NORTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEERS.—Besides the companies mentioned by the Register, a company of ninety odd has been raised in Onslow County—Isaac N. Saunders, Captain; Andrew J. Johnson, 1st Lieut.; Jos. L. Williams, 2d Lieut.

In one regiment of Surry, 93 men turned out, and elected Col. Geo. W. Brown Captain, Capt. Wm. N. Nance 1st Lieut., Col. A. Donnegan 2d Lieut., Capt. R. T. Saunders 1st Sergeant.

In Guilford more than 100 are enrolled. In Stokes 52.

In Caswell county, 81 volunteers came forward, and elected Maj. Wm. A. Lea, Captain, Maj. Geo. Williamson, 1st Lieut., and Franklin Graves, 2d Lieut.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—We learn from the Register, that the Annual Commencement of this now flourishing Institution took place last week. The Annual Address was delivered by Wm. B. Rodman, Esq. of Beaufort, and an Address to the Students by A. W. Venable, Esq. of Granville. The affairs of the College are now in quite a prosperous condition, and the number of Students is increasing.

CROPS.—We regret to learn that our anticipations of injury to the Wheat and Corn crops from the late rains have been fully realized. As far South as Columbia, S. C., North to the James River country in Va., and West to Davie county, N. C., the damage has been very material. On the Cape Fear, East of this place, the corn crops are washed away, as we learn. It is probable that there is yet time to replant the corn, but the injury to small grain is irreparable.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 15th, Mr. Allen abdicated his situation as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on account, as he said, of his differing from the Senate on the Oregon question. (But more especially, the public suppose, because he is at points with the President.)

Mr. Cass bore testimony to the zeal and ability of Mr. Allen, and declined taking his place, to which he would seem to be entitled, as the next name to Mr. Allen's on the list.

Mr. Allen was *unanimously* excused.

The Senate, by a vote of 31 to 21, further postponed the resolution to fix a day of adjournment.

On Tuesday, the President's Message (on the preceding page, was received and referred.

The Senate balloted six times, without success, for a Chairman of the Foreign Committee in place of Mr. Allen. Messrs. Archer and Sevier received most of the votes, say from 18 to 22 each, but there were sufficient scattering votes to defeat an election.

An Executive Session was held.

On Wednesday, after the morning business, seven more ballotings were had for Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. McDuffie having been finally elected by the votes of the Whigs and a portion of the Locos.

On Thursday, Mr. Allen moved that the Executive business be transacted with open doors, instead of in secret session, but the motion was rejected, 38 to 13.

The Senate then went into secret session, and ratified the Oregon Treaty.

On Friday, nothing of importance.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Navy Appropriation Bill was passed, 191 votes to 2.

On motion of Mr McKay, the new Tariff bill was taken up, by a vote of 120 to 87. It was read, but not debated.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDowell (a 54 40 man of Ohio,) offered a resolution requiring the President and Senate to stop all farther action on the Oregon question, and to submit the whole matter to the sovereign people for their ratification. Only 27 members voted to give him leave to submit the resolution. Of course it was not received.

The day was devoted to the Indian Appropriation Bill, on which the Mexican war and various other things were debated.

On Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Jones, the whole testimony in the case of Mr. Webster was ordered to be printed with the report, in consequence of the printing of a part of it in the minority report.

On Thursday, an unpleasant personal controversy took place between Mr. Stephens of Georgia and Mr. Yancey of Ala., the particulars of which are not reported.

The Tariff bill was then taken up, and several members delivered speeches on it.

On Friday, Mr. McKay endeavored to get a resolution passed to close the debate on the Tariff on Tuesday the 30th June; but the House laid it on the table, 99 to 68.

The debate was then resumed, and five speeches were delivered.

On Saturday, three more Tariff speeches.

Richard P. Herrick, Member of Congress from New York, died on Saturday last, after a painful illness of three days.

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1846.

It is understood, that the despatches brought by Gen. Armstrong from Mr McLane in London, to the Secretary of State, make known the fact that the Oregon proposition, which has been tendered to and accepted by our Government, was adopted by the British Privy Council by a bare majority of *one*—Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington being against it. If this be so, the measure would not have been adopted had Lord John Russell been at the head of the ministry, as, from all accounts, he soon will be.

It is also understood that Mr. Polk informed the Senate in his message accompanying the Treaty, that if the matter were left to his decision, he would not accede to the proposition submitted by Great Britain. When this fact becomes known to the British Cabinet, how will Ministers, with Lord John Russell at their head, decide in the matter?

Correspondence Baltimore Patriot.

It is decided, I believe, that Mr. Buchanan will, in a very short time, leave the State Department, and be very glad to accept the vacant Judgeship—and that Mr. Bancroft will leave the Navy Department and go to Russia, the Senate having intimated a willingness to confirm him in the Russian Mission, in order to get him out of the station he now holds.

Mr. Mason will probably be appointed Secretary of State, leaving Mr. Andrew Stevenson to still suffer on from the effects of "hope deferred," while the Navy Department, if not given to Mr. Haywood, will probably be presided over by Mr. John Sidell.—*Wash. Corr. of Bal. Patriot.*

The Senate, yesterday, elected Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations. A letter from Washington states that Mr. Calhoun was invited to take the station, but he declined it. The Whigs would have supported him.

Mr. McDuffie is no particular friend or favorite of the administration. He can scarcely be called a supporter of Mr. Polk. He was not for this war on Mexico, and is an extreme opponent of the claim set up by the "fifty-four forties." He affects the party in power in nothing, except in its "free trade" tendencies; and for its tergiversation on this, despises it more cordially than he likes its professions. The official organ records his election to the post of chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, without remark; which would scarcely have been the case, if that courtly journal had seen in it the least opportunity of renewing its almost daily compliments to the President, with whom Mr. McDuffie is now placed in a position "to confer in the most confidential manner."

For ourselves, we like the appointment of Mr. McDuffie. His general internal policy for the country we do not like; but he is most always sound, never extravagant, on the subject of our foreign relations.—He is besides, an *honest politician*—believes what he supports to be right, and supports it only because he believes it right.

Baltimore Patriot.

A SICK FAMILY.

A Washington letter to the New York Express says: "Mr. Buchanan is sick in his bed. Mr. Mason is sick, Mr. Walker is sick, and every body sick of Bancroft, whether he is sick or not himself. The fifty-four forty men are all sick of the times—sick of the President—sick of their party, because the party is sick of them. In short, democracy is in a fit."

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot states that many of the leading Locofocos in congress denounce Mr. Polk in severer terms than any of the Whigs.

We regret to state that three of our most respectable houses, all engaged in the flour business, have been compelled to suspend their payments.

New York Express.

Mr. Shepard—The Rail Road.—Mr. Shepard continues to maintain most earnestly, we learn, that because the Rail Road was insolvent, and its Stock worth nothing to the Stockholders, *therefore*, the Road itself, and its fixtures were worthless. This might be true, if an insolvent man's property, as a general rule, is worth nothing. His property is worth nothing *to himself*, of course, because it has to be sold from him, and even when sold, will not pay all his debts. But Mr. Shepard, though he be a lawyer, is certainly the first to discover that it is worth nothing *to a purchaser*.

One thing is certain, *the Stock* was all sunk beyond redemption, the moment the Company was discovered to be unable to pay its debts. It may be worse than a dead loss of the Stock to some, upon whom there is a superadded liability. Was it right then, was it kind, was it generous in Mr. S. to *sell* to his friend, the Editor of the "Standard," his Fifty Shares on the 30th of May, 1845, when the Company had, the previous winter, acknowledged themselves hopelessly insolvent—when a Committee of the House of Commons, through the lamented Cherry, had reported the same fact—when an Act of Assembly had virtually pronounced a decree of Bankruptcy by ordering a sale of the Road? When all this evidence of insolvency was staring him in the face, and by no possibility could the Stock be "worth one red cent," was it not cruel in brother Shepard to take in brother Holden, by *selling* him this miserable scrip? The speculation was too bare-faced. The Editor is an injured man, and ought to have redress, and yet he speaks of the transaction as meekly and innocently, as if he were not a sufferer. *Seriously*, if the "Standard" had bought that Stock, and *paid for it*, it would have been a most silly business transaction to be sure, but one with which the public would have nothing to do. But who believes there was an actual purchase? There was no purchase—no sale—it was all *a sham*, and it is time the world knew it.

Raleigh Register.

DIED,

Near Pittsborough, on the 16th inst., deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends and relatives, LOUISA, the beloved and devoted consort of the Rev. John J. Roberts, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and only surviving daughter of A. M. Hooper, Esq., formerly of Wilmington.

Friendship is prompted to offer the tribute of affection to the memory of the deceased, but the bereaved have a better consolation,—the evidence, in her calmness and resignation during her short illness and at the hour of death, that she departed "having the testimony of a good conscience, in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, in favor with God, and in perfect charity with the world."—*Com.*

At Salem, on the 14th instant, EMANUEL SHOBER, Esq., a highly respectable citizen and Attorney, formerly a member of the Legislature, and of the Convention to amend the State Constitution. He died within fifteen minutes after he was smitten with Paralysis, in his 58th year.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 23

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7½	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6¾ a 7¼	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	85 a 90	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 4¾	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

REMARKS.—Nothing doing in Cotton. Flour has improved, sales yesterday at 4½ to 4¾. No other change in our market to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

In consequence of the small quantity of Turpentine coming in, prices have advanced; Virgin 2 25, Yellow 1 85. These prices cannot be relied on. Five rafts of Timber sold on Friday at 3 50 to 5 50; that at 5 50 was fair shipping Timber. The article dull, mills well supplied. Corn sells at 60; 3000 bushels arrived on Friday.

No change in Cheraw Market.

At New York, Cotton 6¾ to 8¼. Flour 4 to 4 25. Corn 50 to 52.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 8.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,988,660 bales, against 2,355,020 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

June 18—Steamer Fayetteville, with Freight for Hall & Johnson, E W Willkings, B Rose & Son, J H & J Martine, C Benbow & Co, Sam'l J Hinsdale, F T Ward, J Brooksbank, Hall & Hall, Gardner & McKethan, M N Leary, H Erambert, M McKinnon, and H Branson, of this place; and for Findley & Gordon, L Bitting, H A London & Co, W T Price, W Law, T J Hill, A J Hill, J & R Sloan, J & W Murphy, Richmond Co, and C B Wheeler, of the interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 13—Schrs. Melvina from Matanzas, Marion from Little River. 14—Brig Antonia from Curracoa, Schr. John D. Jones from New York. 15—Schr. Gleaner from Shallote, Brig S. N. Gett from Porto Rico. 16—Schr. Cassius from Boston. 17—Schr. Caroline from Lockwood's Folly. 18—Schrs. Mary Eliza from Onslow, Laura from Shallotte. 19—Schrs. Surpass from Middleton, Middleton from ——.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR MORGAN, Principal, and Teacher of the Latin, Greek and English Languages; Mathematics and Philosophy; Mental and Moral Science.

MRS. MARIA MORGAN, Vice Principal.

Miss L. D. SALISBURY, Teacher of the French, Italian and Spanish Languages; Drawing and Oil Painting.

Miss L. M. BROWN, Assistant Teacher in the higher Studies, and ornamental branches.

Mr. CHARLES PETERSILIE, Teacher of Music on the Piano, Guitar and Organ; also the Teacher of Vocal Music.

The Term of 23 weeks will open on July 2d. Expenses $75—$50 paid in advance. Music on Piano $20. A foreign language $10. Drawing $10. Oil Painting $20.

As the number of Boarding Pupils is limited to 35, early application should be made for those who are preparing to enter Edgeworth.

June 19, 1846. 16-4wpd

GREENSBOROUGH

High School.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the 1st day of July. The Members of the Faculty are—

Rev. ELI W. CARUTHERS, A. M., President, and Professor of Greek Language.

SILAS C. LINDSLEY, A. M., Professor of Latin Language.

Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mathematics.

Dr. JOSEPH A. McLEAN, Adjunct Professor of Mathematics.

Tuition as heretofore.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JED. H. LINDSAY, Sec'y.

June 20, 1846. 16-3w

DENTISTRY

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-itf

Executrix' Sale.

WILL be sold on TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Store formerly occupied by Mrs. M. Shackelford, deceased, her entire Stock of

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

Terms of Sale—Six months, for Notes with approved security.

M. A. HARDIE, Executrix.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auct'r.

June 23. 1w

HEAD QUARTERS, 43d Reg't N. C. Militia,
Randallsville, Robeson Co., June 16, 1846.

Officers of the Companies composing the forty-third Regiment of N. C. Militia,

ATTENTION!

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation made by his Excellency, Wm. A. Graham, bearing date 22d May, and forwarded to me by the Brigadier General commanding the 14th Brigade N. C. Militia, you are commanded to call together at your respective muster grounds, on Friday the 3d of July next, the officers and men under your command, and cause to be enrolled all those who duly estimate the high honor of their country, and are inclined to rally around her banner at this crisis as Volunteers, and immediately thereafter report their names to me at this place.

WILLIAM McPHATTER,
Col. Commanding.

June 20, 1846. 16-w

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

AFTER mature deliberation, the Trustees have become convinced, and the experience of old established companies fully warrant the conclusion, that the advantages of Life Insurance on the *Mutual* plan, may be extended and diffused with greater convenience to a large class of contributors, and with equal security to all the assured, by requiring no greater amount of the premium to be paid in cash than the company will require to meet its engagements with promptitude and fidelity.

It has accordingly been determined that in all cases where the annual premium shall amount to $50, and 60 per cent. thereof shall have been paid in cash, an approved note may be given for the remaining 40 per cent., payable twelve months after date, bearing six per cent. interest. The interest to be paid annually, but the principal not to be called in unless the exigencies of the company require it, giving sixty days notice, and then only by assessments pro rata to the extent that may be required to meet the engagements of the company.

It is confidently anticipated that a system, the operation of which is so fair and equitable, so well calculated to place the benefits and blessings of Life Insurance within the reach of all, and at the same time enable each contributor to share equally and fully not only in its beneficent security, but also in its profits of accumulation, will meet, as it is believed to deserve, the favor and confidence of the public.

The particular advantages offered by this company are:

1. A guarantee capital.
2. An *annual* participation in the profits.
3. No individual responsibility beyond the amount of premium.
4. Those who insure for a less period than life, participate equally in the annual profits of the company.

The *Nautilus* company confines its business *exclusively* to Insurance on Lives, and all Insurance appertaining to Life.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred Dollars.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years	For Life.	Age.	One Year	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	77	88	1 56	40	1 69	1 83	3 20
20	81	95	1 77	45	1 91	1 96	3 73
25	1 00	1 12	2 04	50	1 96	2 09	4 60
30	1 31	1 36	2 36	55	2 32	3 21	5 74
35	1 36	1 53	2 95	60	4 35	4 91	7 00

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
LEWIS BENSON, Secretary.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, if made to us, will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

June 20, 1846. 16-tf

OFFICE of the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall street.—In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the following statement is published:

During the past year, being the first of the Company's business, 449 Policies have been issued, the premiums on which were $22,622 71

The Premiums earned during the year have been		10,331 92
The expenses have been for Re-Insurance	$335 79	
Charter, Salary, Office Furniture, Printing, Advertising, and other expenses	3,565 13	
For Agency expenses, Commission, &c.,	1,239 84	5,140 70
		$5,191 16

Losses none.

And the Company have declared a dividend of 50 per cent. on the amount of nett earned premiums for the year, which is passed to the credit of the respective parties.

The Company also present the following statement of Assets:

$5000 New York 5 per cent. Stock, cost	$4,762 50
Cash in Bank	4,957 59
Cash on hand and in the hands of agents	3,718 03
Notes for premiums in advance	50,078 51
	$63,516 69

June 20, 1846. 16-2w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable. By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverance in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

June 20, 1846. 16-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1846.

Archibald S. McMillan *vs.* John Biggs.

Petition for Sale and Division of a Slave.

IT appearing to the Court, that John Biggs, the Defendant in this case, does not reside within the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said John Biggs to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

Issued 17th June, 1846. 16-6w

Dr. J. N. BAIRD, Dentist,

WHOSE advertisement may be found on the first page, has arrived in Fayetteville, and may be consulted at Briggs's Hotel.

June 23.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

J. L. BRYAN,

Successor to Humphrey & Co.,
Brick Row, Hay street, a few doors West of Briggs's Hotel. (up stairs.)

June 22. 16tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

6 PRIZES OF $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 27 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday July 11, 1846.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 Prize of $10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000
1 ditto 10,000 } AMOUNTING TO $60,000!!!

1 Prize of $3,560, 1 of 2,340, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 53 of 400, 200 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$80,000.

100 Prizes of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 28 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, July 18, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 Prizes of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

$35,294.

100 Prizes of $1,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 29 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday July 25, 1846.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,294, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,363, 100 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.
Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

June 20, 1846. 16-tdp

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Medicine,

A safe and certain cure for Chill and Fever, in all its complicated forms. Also, an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effect so fully developed, that the demand for the Pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the Proprietor has manufactured near half a million Boxes during the past year, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country. This Medicine may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day.

Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Winter Fever and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this Medicine, and are cured by this system of practice, in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills, twelve of which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever. A Pamphlet accompanies each box giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these Pills. Price reduced to $1 per Box.

—ALSO.—

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills,

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The Proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any Medicine in the United States. He has in his possession great numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures that have been effected by the use of these pills.

They are recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious habits, Costiveness, Cholera Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Foul Stomach, Depraved Appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache and Sick Stomach, Palpitation of the Heart, Diarrhœ, Nervous affections, obstructed Menstruation, Dysentary or Flux, Heart-burn, White Swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price twenty-five cents per box. A Pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions and ample testimonials of the good effects of these pills.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 17, 1845.

We the undersigned citizens of Belleville Illinois hereby certify that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion of this place and have been for several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a Physician. That he is in this community, and deservedly so, a popular Physician.

We further certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years and find them to be a valuable, efficient and safe medicine for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, that they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of these pills we have heard much from this and the various other states, in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boyakin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.
T. Harrison, Minister Methodist Episcopal Church.
John Reynolds, Ex-Governor of Illinois.
W. McClintock, Clerk of the County Coms.' Court.
W. C. Kinney, Clerk St. Clair County Circuit Court.
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.
James Mitchell, Post Master.
J. L. D. Morison, Representative in State Legislature.
Seth Catlin, Representative in State Senate.
L. D. Cabannee, proprietor Steam Mill.

The above valuable Medicines are for sale by the following Agents:

S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville.
J. H. HAWLEY, Sampson County.
J. M. WHITE, Elizabeth Town.
J. T. POPE, Lumberton.
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

June 20, 1846. 16-1m

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Proprietors and Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, for the first time, *formally* call the attention of the public to the merits of this Institution. Without giving the particulars respecting the origin of this Institution, the manner [illegible]

Several thousand dollars have already been expended in the erection of buildings for the accommodation [illegible]

[illegible]

NEILL McKAY.
A. S. McNEILL.

13-tf

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Mathematical and Military Department: W. E. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. M. L.

11-11Fly

NOTICE.

[illegible] a GUNSMITH [illegible] next door [illegible] pistols, and locks [illegible] parasols [illegible]

E. A. HARPER.

March [illegible] 91f

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment.
For sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE
Sept. 22.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent [illegible] ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, [illegible] Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies [illegible] on Buildings or Goods, either in the Town or in any part of the State, on proper [illegible] Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation [illegible] 25 years. Its capital is $250,000. The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President [illegible] and several of [illegible] Directors are [illegible] members of the Board. It has at all times sustained [illegible] character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

- 500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
- 300 casks Lime,
- 100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
- 50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
- 50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
- 50 bbls. Mackerel,
- 5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
- 1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
- 80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
- 4 hhds. Sugar,
- 25 bags Rio Coffee,
- 25 kegs Nails,
- Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such firmness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept 9, 1845. 75-tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 5tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

[illegible]

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Moccha Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, [illegible] Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon [illegible]

March 24. 3tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

[illegible]

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE, 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

[illegible]

James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
[illegible] Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. [illegible] 1845. [illegible]

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers for sale [illegible] COTTON YARNS, assorted from No. 5 to 12, at wholesale at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. [illegible]

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings [illegible]

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pots; [illegible] Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; [illegible] Saws; Chisels; Augers, carpenters' braces [illegible] locks, chest, till and drawer Locks; cast steel [illegible] and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; [illegible] Oven Lids [illegible]

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, April Session, 1846.

Aaron H. Sanders *vs.* Tryon Morris.

Justice's Execution—levied on 100 acres of the Defendant's Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining Reuben Morris and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tryon Morris, the Defendant, has not been served with notice of the above levy, and that he is not now an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land; and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in July next, and demur or plead to issue, judgment final will be ordered to be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of April, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

NATH'L KNIGHT, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $3 50.] 11-6w

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 40; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c. 25; Leibeg's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 70; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest styles;) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chamezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, the cost, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—230 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It covers the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell five Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10. 1-tf

JUST RECEIVED.

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Bradley's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Paris's [illegible]; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley & Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works, Blanchard's Sketches from Life, [illegible] Hazlitt's [illegible], 2d series, Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c. For sale by

March 30. E. J. HALE.

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others, sending goods by the way of the [illegible] that they have made arrangements at Wilmington to have all goods addressed to their care [illegible] forwarded [illegible] FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight [illegible] Wilmington, when not, 10 per cent. on the freight will be charged.

[illegible] FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. [illegible]

[illegible] AND PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW [illegible] Company on the Cape Fear [illegible]

[illegible] The Merchants' [illegible] Merchants [illegible]

Address [illegible] goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER,
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their salutary influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways. Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, *vs.* John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 13-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Philip D. McRae and others, *vs.* Christopher McRae and others, Devisees of Dan'l McRae, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Land

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Christopher McRae and his wife Abigail, Christopher McRae, (son of Barbara,) John McRae, and Catharine McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Northeet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Benjamin C. Williams *vs.* Dr Charles Chalmers and wife and Lydia McBryde, Executrix.

Petition for reprobate of a paper writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Benjamin W. Williams, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made as to her for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for her to appear at the next Term of this Court on the fourth Monday of July, 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso against her, and set for hearing, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Hiram Pratt *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Northeet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 50. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Jesse B. George and wife, and others, *vs.* Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood.

Petition for Partition of Slaves.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso; and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Northeet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

N. B. For Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

WM. D. SMITH,
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK,* consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

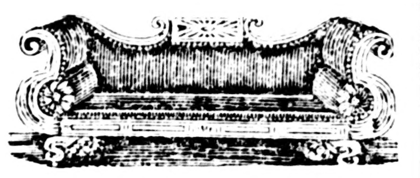
Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf



J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE.

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 75tf

"Health, the Poor Man's Riches, the Rich Man's Bliss."

DR. SPENCER'S
VEGETABLE PILLS

AND VEGETABLE TONIC AND RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

THE thousands among us who use 'Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert *one* of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

EXTRAORDINARY PROOFS OF THE EFFICACY OF SPENCER'S PILLS & RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Letter from Dr. Wardling, of S. C. dated

CHARLESTON, S. C. May 3, 1845.

DR. SPENCER—Dear Sir—Having come to this place from the interior of this State to obtain a supply of Medicines to use in my practice, and not finding your Tonic and Restorative Bitters here, I have thought best to write you for a supply.

I am now in want of 200 boxes of your Pills and 300 bottles of the Bitters, and wish you to send them immediately to the care of the Rail Road Agent at Columbia, and I can get them from him. I shall be out o' my present supply before they can possibly arrive. I prescribe about 40 or 50 boxes of the Pills per month, and about 70 or 80 bottles of the Bitters. It would undoubtedly be a satisfaction for you to know that with your Pills and Bitters I have cured seven obstinate cases of Piles which had resisted every other remedy that had been prescribed. The first was my own case, of about 4 years standing, which not only baffled my own skill but that of two other Physicians who advised with me. I only took the Pills at bed time in sufficient quantity to move the bowels, not less than once nor more than twice the next day; and only one table-spoon-full of the Bitters twice a day, about half an hour before meals. I continued this course for three weeks and found myself cured of a most unpleasant and troublesome disease.

I then ordered my patients to take the medicine in the same way. Some of them however were cured in one half the time I was myself. Since I commenced prescribing the Pills and Bitters I have cured 4 patients of Scrofula, 8 or 9 of Rheumatism, more than a dozen cases of Chills and Fever of long standing and some 15 or 20 cases of Dyspepsia, besides a great number of Sick Head-Ache, Weakness of the Stomach and general debility.

I would add, that I have always been opposed to Patent Medicines generally, and I should never have recommended yours in my practice had it not been for the remarkable cure of my own case first. This convinced me that the Pills and Bitters must possess very superior virtues; and in justice to the Medicine, I will say, that in a practice of 13 years I have never become acquainted with a Medicine so pleasant and mild in its action, that was at the same time so powerful in curing diseases.

I am yours, Respectfully, G. WARDLING, M. D.

The above invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville by Sam'l J. Hinsdale, Druggist.

June 6, 1846. 14-3m

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner; the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82-tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 4tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10. 97tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845. 88tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do any kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 63tf

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes,

Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 16, 1846. 2tf

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crossent SAWS, warranted, and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 24, 1845. 97tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846. 97tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. C[illegible] Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 77tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 50; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to
E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The following letter is from a highly respectable merchant, dated

Lewistown, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1844.

Dr. D. JAYNE.—Dear Sir: It is said by Physicians, and is by the mass of mankind believed, that Consumption cannot be cured—that when once it becomes seated in the human system, nothing can eradicate or stay its progress, but that it will continue the work of destruction until its victim sinks into the grave.

However true this may be in theory, I am disposed to doubt it in fact; indeed my own experience, and a desire to benefit others, compels me to pronounce the assertion untrue. You will probably recollect, sir, that in the beginning of 1840 I wrote to you, stating that I had the Consumption, and that it was fast hurrying me to the grave. I did not then, nor do I now doubt, every symptom was too painfully visible. My Physicians considered me incurable, but the advice which I asked of you was given, and I am happy to say that by using a few bottles of your incomparable medicine—the EXPECTORANT, I was restored, and never in my life have I enjoyed better or more uninterrupted health than since that time. If you should see me now, you would not imagine by my appearance that I had ever been sick, much less that I had had the Consumption, but that I am still living, I ascribe wholly and entirely to your EXPECTORANT.

LEONARD SHEPPARD.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

June 8, 1846. 14-3w